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CAPITAL RESERVISTS . . . Activities of the reserve in Washington, D. C.

VOLUME XXXIX, NUMBER T

JANUARY, 1956

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THIS MONTH'S COVER

The spot illustrations for our calendar cover were drawn by artist Fred Rhoads who has been dreaming up Gizmo and Eightball for Leatherneck since WW II days. His zany characters have become solid favorites with readers, and, despite the changing times since the hectic war years, Fred's Gizmo and Eightball still cavort on Leatherneck's pages in familiar Marine Corps

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Send your new address at least FIVE WEEKS before the date of the issue with which it is to take effect. Address LEATHERNECK Magazine P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.

Send OLD address with new, enclosing if possible your address label. The Post Office will not forward copies unless you forward extra postage. Duplicate copies cannot be sent.



Edited by MSgt. Donald F. Ball

MUSTERING OUT PAY

Dear Sir:

Information is requested as to whether or not the following Marines are eligible for additional and/or mustering out pay based on Korean Service:

Case 1. Temporary officers who have never received MOP based on Korean Service.

Case 2. A Marine discharged August 13, 1950, and reenlisted August 14, 1950, for six years, who already received \$100 MOP, but is now entitled to an additional \$200 because of 90 days active service after July, 1950, and overseas service prior to January, 1955.

TSgt. Edward J. Desmond H&MS-12, MAG-12, FMAW, FMF, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

• Case 1. According to MCM, paragraph 78640, a person must be "... discharged, released from active duty, or retired for physical disability ..." in order to quality for MOP. If a temporary officer cannot thus be classified, then he is ineligible to receive MOP. Furthermore, should a temporary officer, although otherwise eligible, be a field grade officer, he would not be authorized to receive MOP (MCM 78641.c)

Case 2. Upon the Marine's discharge on August 13, 1956, he should receive the additional \$200 MOP, based on his service subsequent to his August 14, 1950, enlistment date. For the present, he has already received all the MOP to which he is entitled, this entitlement being based on the service recorded on his discharge of August 13, 1950.

With reference to Case 2, make sure you have the DD 214 Form which you received with your August 13, 1950, discharge when you ship over. The paymaster must have this form in order to pay you the balance of your MOP. Otherwise, your MOP claim must be sent to HQMC for records verification.—Ed.

Notice

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the members of THE LEATHERNECK. Association is hereby called, and will be held in the office of the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps at Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D.C., on 2 February, 1956, at 1400, for the transaction of any and all business that may come before said meeting.

ROBERT W. ARSENAULT IstLt., USMC Secretary-Treasurer

RETIREMENT QUESTIONS

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate information as to the retirement possibilities of temporary officers who were commissioned after 1946.

Under existing regulations, what is the highest rank a temporary officer, who holds a permanent master sergeant warrant, can retire at if he doesn't complete 10 years commissioned service but does complete 20 years naval service and either goes into the Fleet Reserve for the next 10 years or remains on active duty as a master sergeant and completes 30 years active service?

Upon completion of 30 years service, does he retire at highest rank held to include commissioned rank? If so, must he have held this rank prior to 1946, or does any commissioned rank count, even if held after 1946?

Name withheld by request

 Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, gave us this information: "A permanent master sergeant serving as a temporary officer would have his rank

upon retirement determined as follows 1. If he completes 191/2 years active federal service, he may revert to his permanent rank and transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve. Then upon the completion of 30 years service, he would be retired from the FMCR as a master sergeant. Under present law, upon retirement, he could be advanced to the highest rank held prior to June 1, 1946. Pending legislation may remove the July 1, 1946, date. 2. If he completes 20 years active federal service, 10 years of which are commissioned service, he may retire at any time in the highest tentporary rank held. 3. If he is serving as a temporary warrant officer or chief warrant officer, upon the completion of 20 years active federal service he may retire in that temporary rank. There is no minimum time which he must serve as a warrant officer, other than be serving in the temporary rank at time of retirement. Moreover, if he served in a higher rank prior to July 1, 1946, he may be retired in that higher rank, 4. If he completes 30 years active federal service, he may retire in the temporary officer rank even though he may have less than 10 years commissioned service. The only requirement here is that he be serving in the temporary officer rank at time of retirement."-Ed.

G. I. BILL TIME LIMIT

Dear Sir:

I joined the Marine Reserve on February 24, 1953, and remained until December, 1954, when, after leaving college, I requested 24 months EAD. I received orders on December 12 to leave for active duty February 10, 1955.

The cut-off date for benefits under the Korean G. I. Bill is January 31, 1955. Being under orders before this date, but not actually on active duty, I would like to know if this situation qualifies me for benefits under this bill.

Corp. Richard R. Teugh HqCo., 2dEngrBn., 2dMarDiv., FMF. Camp Lejeune, N. C.

· The Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952" as amended, states that an "eligible veteran" means any person who is not in the active service in the Armed Forces and who: 1. Had active military or naval service at any time between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955. 2. Had at least 90 days of active total service, any part of which was served on or before January 31, 1955, or a discharge for disability incurred on active duty if the service was for less than 90 days. J. Has a discharge or separation under other than dishonorable conditions. All three conditions must be met and thus, according to Personal Affairs Branch, HQMC, you are not eligible for the G. I. Bill.-Ed.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5)

Behind the Lines ...



The Leatherneck's editor publisher completes a portrait of the 21st Commandant of the Marine Corps

ONCE UPON A TIME—back in the 16th Century—the Duke of Alba led some troops of which he was very, very proud. Indeed, they were reputed to be the finest troops in the Flemish Army. But, one day on the field of battle, they met an imposing enemy—so imposing, in fact, that the Duke's men took one hurried look and fled in frenzied disorder for the boondocks.

The enemy stayed on, waiting.

The enraged Duke of Alba beat the bushes and flushed out his dishonored troops. Then he issued a sharp proclamation.

"Any further misconduct of these troops shall be punishable by hanging, regardless of rank or grade."

The troops, of course, didn't need a death sentence ultimatum to remind them of their cowardly retreat, but just to make sure that they would remember to behave valiantly the next day in battle, they drew rope and spikes from the quartermaster; then each man fashioned a noose and thrust a spike through the frayed end of the rope. On the morrow they went into battle wearing the emblem of yesterday's shame around their necks.

The encounter was a decisive victory for the Duke's troops and the noose and spike reversed their meaning and became a significant part of the uniform as a decoration signifying valor.

Today, a modification of this decoration — the red and green braided cord and golden spike, the French Fourragere—is worn by Marines of the Fifth and Sixth Regiments. Napoleon I instituted the Fourragere and it was revived by the French Minister of War during World War I. For their part in the heroic operations from Belleau Wood, through Soissons, Saint Mihiel, and Villers-Cotterets Forest, the Fifth and Sixth Marines were awarded this decoration after winning the Croix de Guerre with two palms and the gold star.

Recently four veterans of the Belleau Wood fighting, General Lemnel C. Shepherd, Jr., Lieutenant General Gerald C. Thomas, Lieutenant General Alfred H. Noble and Major General William Worton returned to France to attend the ceremony when a statue was dedicated to the memory of the 4000 Marines who fell at Belleau Wood. Master Sergeant Paul Sarokin of Leatherneck's Staff was on hand to cover the dedication. "Return to Belleau Wood" appears on pages 44 to 47.

and their dependents. Because we know that many of our readers will be interested in the various changes and deadlines for these benefits, we are reprinting the contents of the booklet. Space limitations have made it necessary for us to divide the reprint into two parts. The first of these will be found on pages 56 to 60 of this issue; Part II will appear in the February Leatherneck.

On August 11, 1942, a combat photographer on Guadalcanal snapped a group shot whose caption identification today reads like a Who's Who of the Corps. The photo is reprinted on many occasions but seldom are all 41 men identified. We are using the picture in the layout on page 41 of this issue, and we thought a full listing of the names of the men in the photowould be of wide interest. Our artists came up with a numbered silhouette drawing; the names below correspond with the numbers.

1. George R. Rowan; 2. Pedro A. DelValle; 3. William C. James; 4. Alexander A. Vandegrift; 5. Gerald C. Thomas; 6. Clifton B. Cates; 7. Randolph McC. Pate; 8. Warwick T. Brown (USN); 9. William G. Whaling; 10. Frank B. Goettge; 11. Leroy P. Hunt; 12. Frederick C. Biebush; 13. Edwin A. Pollock; 14. Edmund J. Buckley; 15. Walter W. Barr; 16. Raymond P. Coffman; 17. Francis P. Geraci; 18. William E. Maxwell; 19. Edward G. Hagen; 20. William N. McKelvey; 21. Julian N. Frisbee; 22. Milton V. O'Connell; 23. William Chalfont; 24. H. W. Fuller; 25. Forest C. Thompson; 26. Robert G. Ballance; 27. Henry W. Buse; 28. James G. Frazier; 29. Richard H. Crockett; 30. Leonard B. Cresswell; 31. Robert O. Bowen; 32. John A. Bemis; 33. K. W. Benner; 34. Robert B. Luckey; 35. S. G. Taxis; 36. Merrill B. Twining; 37. Walker A. Reaves; 38. John DeW. Macklin; 39. Hawley C. Waterman; 40. James C. Murray; 41. Eugene H. Price.

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 3]

COMPOSITE SCORING

Dear Sir

In the recent computation of composite scores I, as a sergeant, had a score of 158, but in my field, MOS 3516, I need 168. If my time in the U.S. Navy during WWII could be counted as time in service towards computing the score, I would have made it.

I know in the MCM, under composite scoring, it states Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve time count, although it does not include or exclude other branches of service.

Would you please clarify this for me?

Sgt. Martin L. Carota I&I Staff, 1st AFMC, 1st Sharpe St.,

Wyoming, Pa.

• When the system for computation of composite scores was first instituted, it was decided not to consider service time accrued in any branch of the service other than in the Marine Corps. No change in the method of computation is anticipated. The total months service is restricted to time spent in the Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve since it is left that personnel in these categories are accumulating skills beneficial to the Corps, whereas experience gained in other branches of the service may or may not be of use to a person in the Corps.—Ed.



RESERVE RETIREMENT

Dear Sir

A technical sergeant was discharged from the Marine Corps with 14 years active pervice duty by reason of EofE. He enlisted in the Class III Reserve to retain his date of rank. After 25 days he applied for an EAD billet in the Marine Corps Reserve program. He was assigned a billet for three years. Following completion of this contract he was given another three-year contract which, when completed, will give the sergeant a total of 20 years active service.

Several questions have arisen in regards to this case: 1. Is this man eligible for retirement? 2. Is he eligible for retirement pay at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ x 20 years active service? 3. Will retirement pay start at the completion of his 20 years active service? 4. Is he eligible for transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve? 5. Where can more information be found pertaining to this case? 6. What will be this man's status as to retirement after completing his 20 years active duty?

Sgt. John C. Geddes MARTD, NAS.

Oakland, Calif.

. I. As a member of the Marine Corps Reserve and upon completion of 20 years active service, this man will be eligible for retirement under PL476 (Armed Forces Reserve Act 1952). 2. He will be entitled, except while on active duty, to retirement pay at the rate of 50% of active duty pay. 3. His retirement pay will begin after retirement. 4. He is not eligible for transfer to the FMCR because he is not a member of the Regular Marine Corps. 5. MCM 10411. 6. Upon his application for retirement and after retirement, he will be in a retired status and a member of the Retired Reserve .- Ed.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 7)







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The Old Gunny Says...

Y OU KNOW, MEN, it doesn't take long on the battlefield to tell the green 'boot' outfits from the seasoned professional units. Now some units just take to field soldiering quickly. They shake down in a hurry and operate efficiently in battle. Then sometimes you see the guys who act like tourists in uniform. They stumble around the boondocks all loaded down with extra gear, cameras and 'Irish pennants'. They gawk at the sights, lose their equipment and worry about their personal comforts instead of how to outfox the enemy.

"Take souvenirs for example. Show me a souvenir collectin' outfit and it'll usually be a bunch of sloppy greenhorns. A real fighting unit hasn't got time for souvenirs. Souvenirs are for them rear echelon characters, the ones who carry big seabags around to stuff their junk into. I've seen men get hurt bad going after a souvenir sword or some other junk. In battle, such nonsense is misconduct of the worst type! We'll have no souvenir huntin' sightseers in my outfit—but wherever we've been there'll be plenty of souvenirs and sights!"

"Another thing experienced troopers know is that air bombs are mostly noise. If you hit the deck or dig in a few inches, you'll find that most enemy air bombs make a big bang, shake up a lotta dirt, but they're about 95 percent noise and five percent damage. Even enemy artillery fire, unless it's long and concentrated, doesn't do much better against men down on the deck."

"Jittery and trigger-happy firing at night is another sure sign of a green or poorly disciplined outfit. Just remember, silence is one of your best safeguards at night. If 'Luke' can't see you or hear you, he'll have a hard time hitting you. And at the same time, you ain't goin' to hit much, either, by

firin' blind at night. So just hold your fire, lie low and quiet until you're sure you have a target. Your defensive fires from properly laid weapons should take care of large enemy night attacks. If he breaks through then, you gotta use close combat weapons. But just remember, many a good man has been shot at night by a 'friendly'— or even worse, a buddy, because of poor fire discipline."

"During day or night good, experienced outfits do not make loud noises or talk a lot when they're moving about the battlefield. However, when the fire fight or assault begins, then they talk it up plenty and out-shout the enemy."

alc alc alc

"Remember, enemy machine guns always have limited arcs of fire and they traverse slowly. Unless you're following close behind your own 'prep' fires, or working with your tanks, crawl on your belly to the dead spaces about the enemy guns. Get to their flanks. Pin them down with fire and move in to finish them off at close range."

"The main thing about battle experience is confidence. You learn to keep your head when the heat is on and do things the right way. You learn confidence in your weapons if you employ 'em properly. You get confidence in your buddies and teams when you work together. You learn about the strange noises and smells of battle and you learn that you've got a better than even chance all the time as long as you're on your toes workin' and fightin' like a team. And the smart campaigner quickly learns that you never 'throw the book away' in any situation-you just use common horse sense and apply the correct tactics and techniques you've been taught."

END

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 5]

PROMOTION PROCEDURES

Dear Sir:

Please clarify the following questions:

1. A Reservist on active duty was promoted to staff sergeant. He was later reduced to the rank of sergeant in order to integrate into the Regular Marine Corps. What procedure must be followed to reappoint him to his previous rank?

2. A Regular Marine was examined and found qualified for promotion and an entry made in his SRB. He was transferred to Class II, Marine Corps Reserve. Can he be promoted in the Reserve without further examination?

 Question 2 reversed: Reservist entering the Regular Marine Corps.

Sgt. James D. Murphy 4340 Prescott Rd.,

Nashville, Tenn.

• 1. He cannot be "reappointed" to his previous grade, but he may be "promoted" to his previous grade, provided he is qualified and recommended by his commanding officer in the same manner as other Regular Marines. He does not have to retake any promotion tests he may have taken and passed for promotion to the next higher grade. 2. He may be promoted at such time as promotions are authorized for Class II enlisted Reservists, provided he is otherwise qualified and recommended by his commanding officer. 3. He may be promoted at such time as promotions are authorized for Regular enlisted Marines provided he is qualified and recommended by his C.O.-Ed.

INDEFINITE ENLISTMENTS

Dear Sir

When I joined the Marine Corps Reserve, I signed for an indefinite term. As I understood it, the indefinite enlistment has been done away with. Since this has happened, how long are Marine Reserve enlistments set for? What regulation applies in this case?

Pfc John B. Ruffatto 36th SpecInfCo., USMCR, MCTC, Florence & Wall Sts.,

Butte, Mont.

♠ A Reservist who signed up for an indefinite enlistment is eligible for discharge upon his own written request when he has completed at least three years of his current enlistment, provided he is not on active duty and has no period of obligated service under sub-section 4(d) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, MCM 10354 applies.



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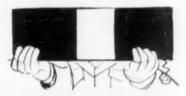
good," and the pleasant chewing freshens your taste, moistens mouth and throat—even gives you a bit of a lift! Enjoy some Wrigley's Spearmint Gum today. Pick up a pack next trip to the PX.





AH65

Present enlistment and reenlistments in the Marine Corps Reserve are for a three or four-year period. MCMemo 11-1955.—Ed.



RETIREMENT COMPUTATION

Dear Sir

I was awarded the Navy Cross during WWII. If I retire after 26 years of active service, will I receive 65% or 75% of my base pay?

CWO L. A. Lang 5559 Creston Dr.,

San Diego 14, Calif.

 You will receive 65% of basic pay if you retire upon completion of 26 years of active service, in accordance with the Warrant Officer Act of 1954. Section 522, PL 351-81st Congress, deleted the three-fourths pay provision of Section 412 (a) OPA 1947 concerning specially-commended personnel.—Ed.

SERVICE NUMBERS AGAIN

Dear Sir

I differ with the Sound Off Editor's explanation in the October 1955, issue as to when the Marine Corps started to use service numbers.

I enlisted in the Marine Corps on November 29, 1917. I was discharged in 1920 and reenlisted. At the time I was reenlisted I was given a scrial number, 164331. I also have official correspondence on transfer orders dated 1923, where my service number appears.

One of my officers states service numbers were issued in 1939, and I state they were issued in 1920.

TURN PAGE

SOUND OFF (cont.)

I am still sticking to my guns stating service numbers, then known as serial numbers, were issued to enlisted men in

MSgt. Edward Abrams Marine Corps Supply Center

Albany, Ga

· You'll have to spike those guns, Sarge, Counter-battery fire is too heavy. The explanation in the October issue is the straight dope as given us by Records Branch, HQMC. They state that 164331 was a file case number and was stamped on all your records. However, it was never designated as your service number until Circular Letter 432 of February 15, 1941 came out .- Ed.

RIFLE SALUTES

Dear Sir

We have an argument about saluting at left shoulder arms. I say that it is not proper. The First Sergeant says it is. We consulted the Landing Party Manual and could not find anything on it. But the First Sergeant found in FM22-5, para E., page 55, where it

states that it can be done. I'm still convinced that it is not correct. Will you please settle our argument.

H&S Btry, 2nd 155mm HowBn., Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, N. C.

· Looks as though you've won an argument, Sergeant. Training Section, G-3, Marine Corps Headquarters, says "MC General Order 186 prescribes Chapter 2. Sections I through VI. Landing Party Manual, and CMC Itr A03C-mrh of 25 May 54 as the references for Close Order Drill. Paragraph 2-11, c., LPM, prescribes the manner for the rifle salute at right shoulder arms. This movement is not executed at left shoulder arms."-Ed.

RESERVE QUESTIONS

Dear Sir

I am presently serving two years active duty in the Marine Corps Reserve and am due to be released shortly. I would like some definite information in regards to my future connection with the Marine Corps.

I joined the Marine Corps Reserve on November 4, 1953, and immediately started serving my active duty. Under what type contract will I be released from active duty? Does the contract

change in any way during my six more years of obligated Reserve service?

How long am I obligated to keep a complete issue of clothing in serviceable condition after release from active duty?

To what extent will my Reserve identification card be honored at the different Navy Exchange privileges?

Can I change my branch of service without any change whatsoever in my status for my next six years of obligated Reserve service?

> Corp. Robert D. Paris MD. USN Ret. Comd.

San Diego, Calif.

· Research Branch, Division of Reserve, HQMC, has this to say: "Upon your release from two years of active duty you will have six years of obligated service remaining. You will not be required to participate in Reserve drills and training during that period. but you may do so on a voluntary basis. You will be in the Ready Reserve when released from active duty. By voluntary participation you may qualify for early transfer to the Standby Reserve. If you do not participate, you will remain in the Ready Reserve tor the six-year period.

A member of the Ready Reserve is liable for involuntary call to active (CONTINUED ON PAGE 10)

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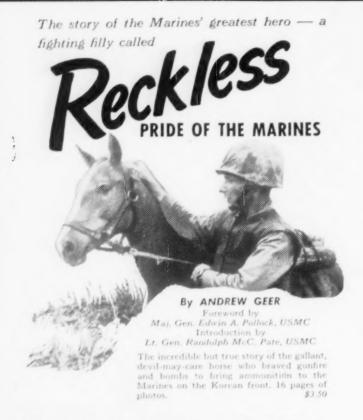




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SOUND OFF

[continued from page 8]

duty either in time of national emergency proclaimed by the President or in time of war or national emergency proclaimed by Congress. By joining an Organized Marine Corps Reserve unit immediately upon release from active duty and satisfactorily participating with that unit for one year, you may qualify to spend the last five years of your obligated service in the Standby Reserve. (MCMemo 75-55)

You are required by clothing regulations to maintain a complete issue of clothing throughout your period of obligated service. However, unless you are actively participating, you will not be required to survey items periodically to assure that such clothing is of proper size. Exchange on an item-for-item basis would be made for that purpose in the event of your assignment to duties requiring the wearing of the uniform during your obligated service. (MCM, Para 52052)

Your Reserve identification card is honored at Post Exchanges only when you are assigned to active duty or active duty for training of more than 72 hours duration. As a member of the Organized Marine Corps Reserve, you would be entitled to limited Post Exchange privileges only.

A member of the Reserve not on active duty may enlist or accept appointment in any Regular component of the Armed Forces at any time, if qualified. He may join another Reserve component only with the approval of both the gaining and the losing Armed Force, and then only under certain specified conditions as set forth in MCM, Para 10357."—Ed.



HASHMARK HASSLE

Dear Sir:

In regard to the Sound Off article of the October, 1955, issue concerning service stripes, it stated that National Guard time counts toward the four-year requirement for the Marine Corps service stripe. I wish to quote paragraph 49168, Marine Corps Manual: "All enlisted personnel who served honorably in the Marine Corps, Marine Corps Reserve, Navy, Naval Reserve,





Leatherneck receives many letters requesting information concerning members of the Marine Corps, and other branches of the service. Condensations of these letters are published in this column as a service to our readers.

To avoid errors, all names and addresses must be printed or typed.

Sgt. Harley A. Ward, Co. 393, 2dBn., Staging Regiment, Camp Pendleton, Calif., to hear from SSgt. Marvin OXFORD and TSgt. Henry L. WEAV-ER or anyone knowing their whereabouts.

Former Marine Kenneth "Ma" Carney, 851 W. El Segundo Blvd., Hawthorne, Calif., would like to hear from all Marines who served with 2d Bn., Eleventh Marines, First Marine Division in Korea from 1950 to 1951 regarding a reunion.

Sgt. C. C. Schlenk, "C" Co., 3d Engr. Bn., Third Marine Division, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from Corp. James RAKICKI, last known address, 8th Engr. Bn., Second Marine Division.

Former Marine Jim Bourne, 2738 So. Superior St., Milwaukee, Wis., to hear from former Marine Ramon B. PRICE, Chicago, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Miss Margenia Alvord, Hesperian Publishing Co., Floydada, Texas, to hear from Sgt. Granville WHALEN or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Former Marine John C. McKinney, 707 18th Ave. West, Kirkland, Wash., to hear from Pfc. Tommy KOBS or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Former Navy Corpsman Dale J. (Doe) Card, Security Detective Bureau, Mexico, Missouri, to hear from any Marines who served with him in Korea and the United States. The author of

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The Angry Hills



TSgt. Normand Vary, Parks College, St. Louis University, E. St. Louis, III., to hear from Major Frank MICK.

Former Marine Kenton (Andy) Anderson, 108 Kent Pl., Dayton, Ohio, to hear from Sgt. Edward John FAR-RELL and Sgt. Ronald H. LEE.

TURN PAGE

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"Guess he got out of the wrong side of his tree this morning."

Leatherneck Magazine

MAIL CALL (cont.)

Miss Doris Kitzer, 1909 Ridge Ave., Arnold, Pa., to hear from Ray N. PAGE.

Pfc Charles D. Tyler, H&S Co., Third Marines, Third Marine Division, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from Marine Robert E. TAYLOR, whose last known address was with the Second Marine Division at Camp Lejeune.

Miss Colleen Morrison, 3807 Napier St., North Burnaby 2, British Columbia, to hear from Marine Pearce L. FITCH, whose last known address was in Korea, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

. . .

Sgt. Donald L. Morgan, Marine Security Guard, American Embassy, APO 230, c/o Postmaster, N. Y., N. Y., to hear from Corp. William McAdoo TURNER and Marine John G. SNOW-DEN, or anyone knowing their whereabouts.

Corp. David E. Kearney, 729 Butler Drive, Midway Park, N. C., to hear from Marine Kenneth FUDGE, who enlisted in Detroit, Mich., in October, 1953.

* * *

Sgt. Clyde Reed, H&S Bn., Parris Island, S. C., to hear from John (Monk) FRIDAY, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Miss Paula Romo, 1157 Wilcay Place, Hollywood 38, Calif., to hear from former Marine Charles (Chuck) Henry GOULD, who was discharged at Camp Pendleton in 1954.

Pfc Johnny Pedraza, H&HS-1, First Marine Aircraft Wing, FMF, c/o FPO San Francisco, Calif., to hear from Marine Michael T. KELLEY, who is believed to be somewhere in Japan, and Corp. Jewel SMITH, last known to be in Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Pfc John L. Kilmer, Box H, Navy 128, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from D. A. BOSTON amd D. J. FRUGE, who were last known to be serving with the 1st Tank Bn., First Marine Division in Korea.

Corp. Edward C. Smith, Jr., H&S Bn., FMFPac, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from Corp. Dennis W. GOLDING, last known to be with the First Marine Aircraft Wing, or anyone knowing his present whereabouts.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 14)

- 1. If a sentry, armed with a rifle, is walking post and hears colors he will salute bv:
 - a. Rifle salute at right shoulder arms
 - b. Rifle salute at order arms
 - c. Present arms
- 2. When the inspecting officer does not inspect a man's weapon by handling the weapon, the man then:
 - a. Comes to the order immediately after the inspecting officer passes him
 - b. Waits until the last of of the inspecting party passes him
 - c. Comes to the order only after the CO tells him to do so
- 3. The rank in the Air Force comparable to Corporal in the Marine Corps is:
 - a. Airman Second Class
 - b. Pfc
 - c. Airman Third Class
- 4. When the national flag is properly folded the only portion visible will be:
 - a. Blue field, red and white stripes
 - b. Red stripes and blue field
 - c. Blue field
- 5. If an accused objects to being tried by Summary Court Martial:
 - a. A new investigation of the offense must be
 - b. He is tried by SCM regardless of his objection
 - be appropriate

- 6. When meeting an officer. the salute should begin at _ paces.
 - a. 6
 - b. 10
 - c. 12
- 7. The minimum number of members of a General Court Martial is:
 - 0 9
 - b. 6
 - c. 5
- 8. The tapered end of the belt on the blue or service blouse will extend not more than inches beyond the buckle.
 - a. 3
 - b. 31/4
 - c. 4



- 9. Hashmarks on the service blouse will be centered inch above the point of the cuff.
 - a. 1/2
 - b. 1/4
 - c. 1
- 10. The proper interval between two rows of ribbons
 - a. 1/16 inch
 - b. 1/8 inch
 - c. 1/4 inch

See answers on page 72. Score c. He must be tried by a 10 points for each correct an-Special or General swer; 10 to 30 points Fair; 40 to Court Martial as may 60 Good; 70 to 80 Excellent; 90 to 100 Outstanding

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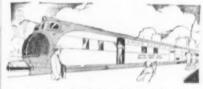
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MAIL CALL

[continued from page 12]

Former WAVE, Jean Kuenzler, 801 Florida Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla., to hear from MSgt. James BRENNAN, last known address: Korea.

Former Marine Joseph T. Roberts, Jr., 1 Maxson St., Ashaway, R.I., to hear from all men who served with him in Pit. 22, M Co., 4th Bn.

R.M. 11240 Corp. (S) F. Smith, 20 Room, HQ Co., Royal Marines Barracks, Stonehouse, Plymouth, Devon, England, to hear from Marine friends he knew at Norfolk, New York, Tripoli and Malta.

Sgt. P. F. Johnson, 438 West Date St., San Diego 1, Calif., to hear from former Marine TSgt. Robert S. KEN-NEMORE or anyone who served with him in E Co., 2d Bn, Seventh Marines, First Marine Division from September, 1950, to August, 1951. Paul Browne, c/o Paris, 346 E. 53rd St., N. Y., N. Y., to hear from Pfc William P. HOLMES or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Pvt. R. D. Whitesell, Marine Barracks 17, EMS Naval Station, Treasure Island, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from Pvt. James DRAPER and Pvt. Don GRANGER.

Former Marine James Kujawa, 523 Crosby St., N.W., Grand Rapids, Mich., to hear from Sgt. Glenn S. FRANCIS, whose last known address was MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C.

Sgt. Ted Sklaver, H/HS-2, Radio-Radar, 2nd MAW, MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C., to hear from anyone who was in Platoon 689, Parris Island, S.C., from December 1951 to February 1952.

. . .

Former Marine Daniel P. Kenney, 1002 E. High St., Springfield, Ohio, to hear from TSgt. W. O. McDANIEL and Corp. Darrell L. GUINN, whose last known address was HqCo CommElect-ScolBn, MCRD, San Diego, Calif.



"Please baby, don't go starting anything that I can't finish!"

Leatherneck Magazine

Pfc B. W. Shepherd, Jr., B-1-2-2, FMF, Camp Lejeune, N.C., to hear from Samuel M. NIMMO of Norfolk, Va., or anyone who was in Plt. 381, "C" Co., 3rd Recruit Bn, Parris Island, S. C.

Former Marine John Hoagland, 4403 Woodhead, Apt. 7, Houston, Texas, to hear from Sgt. Jack HOGGAT, Corp. Bob BAKER, and Sgt. Harold SHEL-DON, who served with him in Japan.

. . .

Miss Florence Frueberg, 5721 Stratford Road, Los Angeles 42, Calif., to hear from SSgt. Jack BRANNOCK, Third Marine Division.

Former Marine Don Canofari, 157 Hazelwood Ave., Pittsburgh 7, Pa., to hear from Corp. William ROBBINS, who served with him in the Eleventh Marines, Fox Battery, 2nd Bn., from September, 1950, through March, 1951, in Korea.

Sgt. William P. Cozin, MD USS Valley Forge, CVS-45 % FPO, New York, N.Y., to hear from Sgt. and Mrs. Charles HALSTEAD, whose last known address was Parris Island, S.C.

Former Marine Joseph C. Papallo, 13 Summer St., Meriden, Conn., to hear from MSgt. Jack R. AINSWORTH.

Former Marine Henry M. Bretz, 326 Milne Street, Philadelphia 44, Pa., to hear from any former member of the Sixth Bn., USMCR, who served prior to November 7, 1940.

Former Navy man H. C. Hoskins, Broadhead, Ky., to hear from Capt. M. T. HARBROOK, USMC, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

SSgt. Louis G. Shively, U. S. Marine Corps Recruiting, Room #2, P. O. Bldg., El Centro, Calif., to hear from SSgt. Joseph M. WARD.

Sgt. James A. Dewart, (Ret.) 311 Tamarach Ter., So. San Francisco, Calif., to hear from the parents of Lieut. George C. LEE who was killed while serving with C-1-1 in Korea in Dec., 1952, or anyone knowing their whereabouts.

SSgt. Howard T. James, MD, USS Midway, CVA 41, FPO, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from SSgts. P. LEZUN, JORDAN and Ray MAGNON.

Sgt. Alfred F. McCarty, MARTD, MARTC, NAS, Minneapolis, Minn., to hear from anyone who was stationed at MB, Key West, Fla., from March, 1941, to March, 1942.



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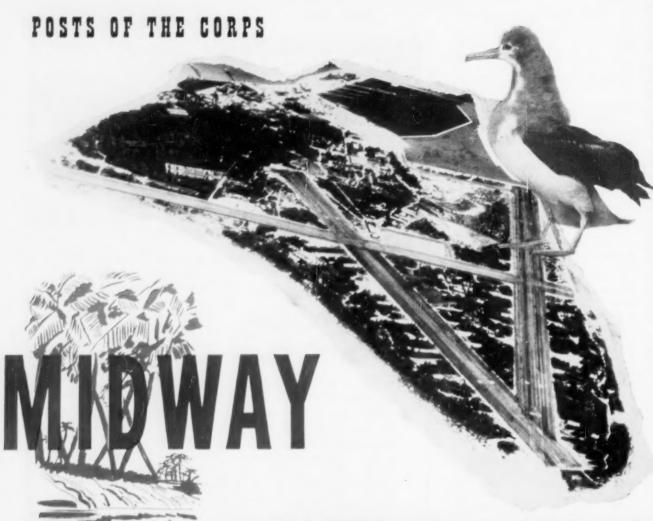
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1942 and gave courage
to the free world



During all General Quarters drills, Midway's observation tower is manned by Sgt. O. M. Key. The entire island can be seen from here

The place, a sunlit expanse of the Pacific Ocean, about 1500 miles northwest of Pearl Harbor. Aboard the group of ships, all painted with the unmistakable markings of the Imperial Japanese Navy, there hung an ominous, foreboding silence. Among the seamen who padded noiselessly at their task on the upper decks and in the lower compartments, there was little small talk, and an almost complete absence of the jokes and laughter which had accompanied the task force on its strike at tiny Midway Island.

High on the bridge of his command ship, Admiral Chuichi Nagumo, Imperial Japanese Navy, stared stoically out to sea. He found little amusement in the antics of the birds which followed the ships, nor in their raucous, almost-human shrieks and calls. The soft, tropical wind offered scant solace as his thoughts drifted to the dispatch en route to the Imperial Japanese Headquarters in Tokyo. And he reminisced on the happenings of the past three days.

On June 4, Admiral Nagumo's striking force of carriers, battlewagons and an array of smaller combatant ships had approached its objective—Midway Island—for what was to have been an easy assignment. His task: three days of attack and pre-landing softening-up, against what the Imperial Staff surmised to be an ill-equipped, understrength, unprepared U. S. Marine defending force. At the end of the three-

by MSgt. Steven Marcus Leatherneck Staff Correspondent

Photos by MSgt. "J" "W" Richardson Leatherneck Staff Photographer

day period, an occupation unit of Japanese land forces, construction battalions and Special Naval Landing Force Troops was scheduled to land and take over the island. But for the landing force, the entire operation turned out to be a dry run—they never got their feet wet.

The Japanese intelligence summary of the Midway Island situation had been correct in several respects, but totally wrong in one of the most important phases. The Marine defenders were possibly ill-equipped and understrength, but as Admiral Nagumo was to learn, they were far from unprepared. Marine Air Group-22, flying aircraft far inferior in air performance to the Japanese Zeros, had carried the two-day battle to the enemy. From the airstrips at Midway, the Marine flyers -many of them fresh from Stateside flight school-had scrambled to meet the attacking armada, shooting down an incredible score of 43 enemy aircraft. And on the ground, the 6th Defense Battalion troopers had been far from idle. As the bombers came over to

drop their lethal loads, the eagle-eyed gunners had made the skies over Midway a mighty dangerous place to be. In one furious 17-minute action, the battalion was credited with downing at least 10 enemy aircraft.

Withdrawing his attacking force to the West, Admiral Nagumo surveyed the situation. Several of his major ships had been damaged by Marine dive bombers, many of his aircraft destroyed, and in spite of the bombs dropped on the island, it was apparent that Midway was far from "softened up" His dispatch to Tokyo, informing the Imperial Staff that the attack had been somewhat less than successful. was the first Japanese admission of World War II that the Marine airground team was a power with which to be reckoned. And from Toyko on June 9, came verification of Admiral Nagumo's conclusions. "The Midway occupation operations," stated the high command communique, "have been temporarily postponed."

The "temporarily postponed" aspect proved to be the understatement of the war. The Marine air-ground team had successfully defended Midway, at a cost of 49 killed and 53 wounded. Al though subsequent actions by the Army and Navy were to be both successful and important, the Corps' doctrine of the defense of advanced bases as demonstrated on Midway, proved conclusively to the Japanese high command that there would be a long row to hoe before the flag of the Rising Sun flew

TURN PAGE





Patrolling Marine sentries are responsible for keeping the goonies off the runways. Corp Philip Kazan found the goonies hard to herd



Eagle-eyed Marines coached the island's Navy personnel when they fired on the Midway range



Problems are worked out by TSgt. Austin Sapp and Lieut. Cdr. S. B. Muoio, the security officer

MIDWAY (cont.)

over the Capitol in Washington, D. C. In summing up the Midway actions, Admiral Nimitz called the battle "... a new and shining page in the annals of the Marine Corps."

That was the picture on Midway Island, 1942. Today, unmistakable signs of that epic struggle still remain. Abandoned concrete emplacements command the strategic approaches to the beaches, where the major activity of the moment is swimming and fishing. Throughout the island, underground shelters and buildings of the 6th Defense Battalion are all but covered with masses of vines and tropical growth. Scarlet and gold signs, once vivid in the tropical sun have now faded, almost to illegibility.

Across from the present-day Naval Station administration building stands a neat one-story wooden structure. The low, wooden picket fence surrounding it is snow white, and the grass it encloses is carefully trimmed and mowed. This is the home of the Marine Detachment, Midway Island. Here, Technical Sergeant Austin A. Sapp and his 14-man crew provide for the security of the island—a mission which the Corps has carried out at Midway, off and on, since 1904.

The detachment—officially carried on the rolls of Marine Barracks, Pearl Harbor as the 7th Guard Platoon—is one of the few remaining field units of the Corps to be headed by an NCO. All men are members of Marine Barracks at Pearl Harbor, and are carefully selected and screened for the Midway duty. Only troops with excellent records and mature stability are con-

sidered for assignment to the remote island, and strangely enough, there are always more than enough volunteers to fill the quota. For the NCOinC, the tour of duty is one year, and for the remainder of the detachment, six months. No extensions are considered; the men are returned to Pearl to finish the time remaining on their overseas

With overall security as its prime mission, the detachment operates a 24-hour-per-day motor patrol of the entire island. The patrol checks supply buildings, restricted areas and the long stretches of beach and airstrips. With only 16 miles of roads on the island, the cycle is a comparatively simple one, and to maintain a maximum degree of security, the jeep-mounted sentry reports to the Navy officer of the day and the Marine sergeant of the guard every hour on the hour.

The two sergeants of the detachment stand day-on-day-off sergeant of the guard watches, with additional duty as brig turnkey. The brig, a 15-cell lockup located in the Marine detachment building, has been a losing proposition; for as far back as anyone can remember it has failed to house a customer. But its appearance belies its lack of business. Every field day at the barracks finds the off-duty crew busy in the brig area with brooms and swabs and an occasional paint job.

Because of the multiple duties of the detachment, it operates as two separate guards of the day. Each consists of a sergeant, three motorized sentries, and three standbys for courier guard and emergencies. Since Midway airstrips serve as a refueling and emergency landing site, air traffic has at times reached a fairly brisk pace. Each plane which sets down carrying courier mail

is furnished a Marine guard during its stay on the island. On occasion, when the courier traffic is heavy and a plane is grounded for a day or two for repairs, Gunny Sapp has had to shuffle his detachment like a greased checkerboard to keep it operating efficiently. This, plus the fact that at all times men must be available to stand special sentry duty for arriving VIPs when such is requested by the Naval Station commander.

The entire detachment is on 24-hour call in the event of fires, riots or crash calls. An extra emergency vehicle is furnished during the night hours, enabling the Marines to move out almost as soon as the crash phone sounds in the sergeant of the guard's office. Five men answer each emergency call, mainly to keep unauthorized personnel out of the immediate area. On a busy night, when the detachment answers four or five calls, there is little sleep for the standby crew. But as one of the troopers points out, mindful of the small area of the island, "I wasn't going on liberty, anyway. . .

During certain type cargo unloadings at Midway, a security call goes out to the Marine detachment. Guards are furnished to ride the loaded trucks from the docks area to the final destination. General quarters drills are busy times for the detachment. Two men are assigned to observation posts commanding excellent views to the approaches to the island, while the remainder of the Marine crew, augmented by nine Naval personnel, man a special mortar section commanded by Gunny Sapp.

In addition to its security chores on the island, the detachment handles the weapons training program for the Naval Station personnel. In groups averaging about 15 men, the sailors are lectured, snapped in and given indoctrination firing on the M-1, mortars, carbines, machine guns and bazookas. Officers are given a similar course on the .45 pistol. As of this writing, the weapon indoctrination program has reached close to the 100 percent mark, and future firings will be conducted as personnel rotation occurs.

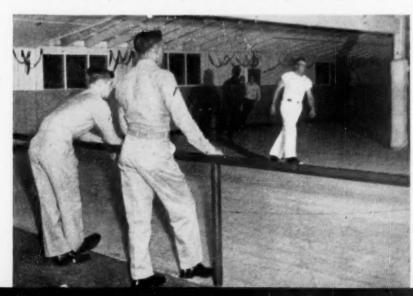
Living conditions of the detachment on the island are excellent. Although not as pretentious as their Stateside post counterparts, they more than adequately fill the bill, and in some aspects, offer the small Marine group a form of detached living not found elsewhere on the island. The two sergeants and senior corporal of the detachment are billeted in a large room in the main building. The remaining



This old 6th Defense Battalion beach position is a constant reminder to peaceful Marine fishermen of the strategic position Midway holds



The detachment's II junior members are quartered in this Quonset hut. The multiple duties assigned to the unit keep the Marines busy



11 men are quartered in a Quonset hut at the rear of the brig. Three showers and heads, individual chest of drawers, fans and radios, all spell out comfortable living for the troops. A community hot locker at the rear of the Quonset holds greens and other bulky clothing, and insures against mildew during the hot Summer months. Only when a rotation of men is underway do the quarters become a trifle crowded. With two or three extra troops on hand, folding cots are broken out to accommodate the overflow.

Early in 1955, the detachment decided that a recreation room would add a homey touch to the Marine area, and all hands turned to on the project. Building material was begged, borrowed and scrounged; old but serviceable furniture sweet-talked from appropriate sections; and tools appeared on the job as if by magic. Even gold-colored drapery material was drawn from Special Services, to be sewed by a sympathetic chief's wife into curtains for the off-duty lounging area. A generous collection of books and old magazines has put in an appearance, and since April, 1955, the watchstanders have enjoyed the fruits of their labor

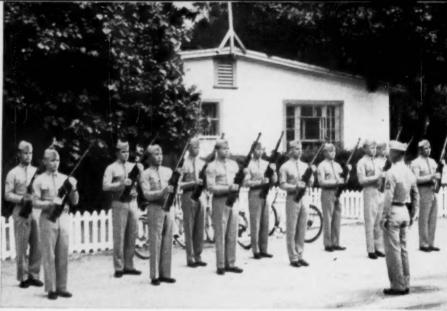
Training for the under-sized detachment follows as closely as possible the standard Marine Corps syllabus, but because the off-duty section is normally a small handful of men, Gunny Sapp is at times caught short in setting up the weekly training schedule. But subjects such as squad drill, fire team

TURN PAGE

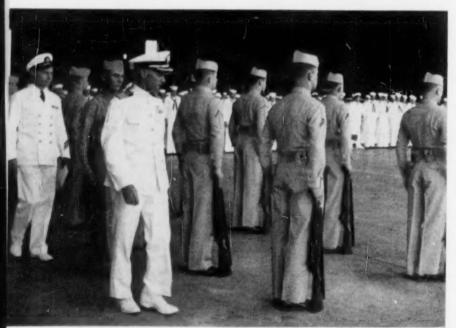


Off-duty Marines can choose a number of recreation facilities





Midway Marines always receive last minute checks by TSgt. Sapp before inspection. This is the only time the men have to wear ties



Inspections by Capt. M. H. Eppes, USN, Midway's commander, keep the Marines sharp for frequent honor guards for visitors

MIDWAY (cont.)

tactics and troop and stomp, all get their fair share of attention along with the almost daily lecture periods. Much emphasis is placed on weapons; the pistol, bazooka, machine guns and mortars are fired frequently on the small, detachment-operated range, and with all men taking a turn at instructing the Navy training groups, they have developed into weapon experts in their own rights.

Recreational facilities and off-duty activity on the island are diversified but water sports, naturally, dominate the scene. Two swimming beaches, complete with floats, diving boards and qualified life guards have been set up for officer and enlisted personnel. Six outboard motors and boats can be checked out through Special Services, along with deep sea fishing gear. Skin

diving and underwater photography are two of the newest hobbies practiced on Midway, with several members of the detachment now fairly expert at searching out the underwater game. Two 18foot sailboats are available to qualified personnel, and with the constant winds blowing around the island, they offer an exciting afternoon's entertainment.

A station gym, complete with weightlifting gear, boxing ring and basketball courts; a skating rink and six bowling alleys all round out the indoor sporting activity. The station hobby shop has sections for leatherwork, photography, woodworking, and model airplanes.

The theater—a 650-seat affair—gets a big turn-out every night. Each Saturday, the MATS flight from Hickam Field, brings with it seven movies to be shown through the coming week. Some of the pictures are old and others fairly recent; but it makes little difference to the appreciative audience. Occasionally a USO or Hollywood talent show stops off at Midway for a performance, and invariably plays to a jammed house.

A unique system has been set up on the island concerning movies, laundry and haircuts. For the flat rate of 50 cents per month, all enlisted men below the rate of chief or master sergeant, get all three on a package deal. There is no limit on the number of haircuts, the amount of laundry or the number of movies attended. According to Gunny Sapp, the system has worked out well for the detachment; each man gets a haircut weekly and one-day service on laundry. "And the old excuse of not having the price of a haircut just doesn't work here," says Sapp. "All

you need is the energy to walk to the barber shop.

A deluxe enlisted club rounds out the off-duty picture on Midway. A fountain and snack bar is open nightly, and the main lounge bar serves a liquid menu ranging from 20-cent beers to bottled champagne. In the club, as elsewhere on the island, civilian clothes are permitted after working hours. An outdoor patio adjoins the club for those hands preferring the evening breezes, and an indoor game room gets a good crowd nightly for its pool tables and shuffleboard.

Air mail from the States normally arrives on the island two or more times a week, depending upon the air schedule. Outgoing mail leaves every day, mostly aboard planes of the Tokyo-

Corp. R. Jordan (left) lends a nightly hand at Station KMTH

Hickam Field run, which have stopped at Midway to refuel. The major "straight dope" source on Midway is the island's own radio outlet, the Armed Forces Radio Station, KMTH. On the air from 7 p.m. to 2 a.m. five evenings a week and from 7 to 11 p.m. on Sunday and Monday, the station is a top morale factor of the island and its number one information center. Any hot news received is immediately sent out over the air, including arrival of of mail planes.

By far, the greatest source of amusement on Midway, is not a man-instigated event, but the coming and going of the gooney birds. Although Midway is a bird sanctuary and inhabited by terns, moaning birds, canaries and other varieties, the star performer is the gooney. During the height of the mating season there are between 100,000 and 300,000 goonies on the island. The average adult bird weighs six to eight pounds and sports a wingspread up to seven feet. The goonies are without doubt the world's weirdest birds. They waddle like a skid row drunk, and honk, scream and clack their long bills until the entire island sounds like a regiment of flamenco dancers suffering from a collective hot foot. During the

season, they cover all available space -including the airstrips. And therein lies a story, dubbed in some quarters, "The Second Battle of Midway."

Because of the danger to aircraft, the Department of Defense asked the Department of Interior to get the goonies off the strip. Finally, experts from the Fish and Wildlife Service arrived on the island and went to work. First they tried to smoke out the goonies. Smoke flares and old rubber tires were burned a few feet from the birds nesting on the runways, but the only result was a few curious glances from the goonies who continued their activities. Then the experts tried the noise approach, and the Marines got into the act. Bazookas and mortars were fired close to the birds ensconced on the runways, and when the last big boom had echoed in the distance, the results were negligible-a few birds had moved, and then only a few feet. Finally, in a last attempt, 100 nests were raided and the eggs removed. According to the experts, it's still too early in the game to determine if the goonies have learned to stay off the airstrips-but it's a safe bet that you can't teach an old gooney new tricks.

Through the year, personnel stationed

New buildings, jet aircraft and underbrush give the lonely little island a new look, but the gooney birds haven't changed



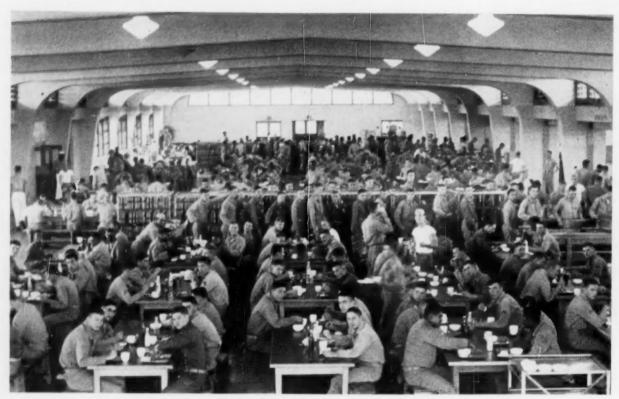
at Midway have given the island many names. It has been variously known as "The Rock," "Midway-to-Nothing," "The Hole," and other titles, best omitted. Yet, none of the present day Marine detachment classifies his duty in the aforesaid categories. Few of the troops draw more than \$10 per month, preferring to let their pay ride the books. The chow is good and recreational facilities and off-duty activities are more than adequate. The duty is good, affording each man an opportunity to become a thinking part of a small, smooth-functioning military organization.

And for those Marines who've been around-you just can't beat that END combination.



The enlisted club is the social center of Midway's night life

12.000 meals



Marines "chow down" at the rate of 12,000 meals per day in a huge mess hall which satisfies the appetites of the Fourth Marine Regiment



HROUGH THE YEARS, writers have attempted to peg the morale of the U.S. fighting man on a par with mother's apple pie, the girl next door, or the anguished howls of the loyal opposition at Yankee Stadium. Certainly the girl next door—or any girl, to put it on a businesslike basis—is a morale factor of serious consideration. But for our money, we'll take the tantalizing aroma of mom's apple pie.

Chow—in its many forms and presentations—has always played a dominant role in the determination of military morale. And the behind-thescenes planners are well aware of the

situation. From the early 1800's, when each prospective recruit was promised a "full ration," to the present day scientific methods and caloric counting, chow has kept pace with progress. Today, in the Fourth Marines area at Kaneohe Bay, that progress in the provisions department has reached a new high.

The Fourth Marines, its attached engineers, artillery and other units, are all subsisted in one giant, sprawling structure. The mess hall capacity of 6000 men per meal easily places it as the largest establishment of its kind in the Marine Corps. With present ration strength of the reinforced regiment in

Photos by

MSgt. "J" "W" Richardson

Leatherneck Staff Photographer

a day



The number of men necessary to prepare and serve daily meals was graphically presented by a mass formation of mess personnel

the vicinity of the 4000 mark, the entire crew is usually fed within an hour—and all on a leisurely, unhurried pace. But the activity behind the serving lines can hardly fall into the same category.

Operation of the mess hall, with its four wings, eight serving lines and countless supporting elements, constitutes one of the most complex food factories ever assembled in the Corps. Although the mess personnel strength fluctuates and is not on a fixed standard, at this writing, 137 cooks, bakers and butchers combine their efforts with those of the 228 messmen to keep the machinery flowing smoothly. And, although all the mess hall doors are

equipped with locks, they're rarely put to use; the food crews work on an around-the-clock basis.

When the Fourth Regiment left Japan in February, 1955, it packed its seabags, dried the tears, and left behind the usual conglomeration of company level mess halls. At Kaneohe, it was presented with the king-sized eatery which necessitated the consolidation of all food service men into one unit. The shakedown period was a rough one; more than 85 percent of the crew had never attended a food service school, with many of them graduates of the catch-as-catch-can variety of field training. Today, ac-

cording to Master Sergeant Maurice E. Snyder, head man of the organization, versatility is the order of the

"Many of our butchers are good cooks," says Mess Sergeant Snyder, and many of the cooks can shift from the grill to a bake oven without missing a step." And although no one mentioned it, the term "bean-burner" failed to enter the conversation, and it was apparent that the name no longer applies to the Corps' cooks—at least at Kaneohe.

Internal management of the mess, has by necessity, become a series of semi-independent operations. Admin-

TURN PAGE



12,000 MEALS (cont.)

istration of the 365-man staff is under the control of Technical Sergeant Robert L. Lewis. Normally assigned duties as a mess sergeant, Lewis has been given the task of Food Section Personnel Sergeant with the unenviable job of keeping track of the shifting personnel and their problems. All cooks—although detached from their parent unit for duty with the food section—are billeted in the mess section barracks and treated in the same manner as any unit of the regiment. A training section has been set up for the off-duty sections, with Technical Sergeant Robert B. "Tiny" Prather assigned the training chores. Record book markings and fitness reports are forwarded at the proper times to each unit concerned.

In the actual food handling and preparation department, specialization has become even more so. Two men are assigned the job of handling bread only, and seeing that each of the eight serving lines is amply supplied. In their "spare" time, they cut up left-over toast for soup croutons and fill the bread racks with the hundreds of loaves which are delivered daily. Distribution of butter is a fulltime job for one man, while the moving of clean silver from the scullery to the serving lines occupies the full time of another messman. Even the cleanup department comes into its share of the specialties; steam-gun men scour the procession of serving carts and utensils which are headed into their bailiwick.

One of the biggest never-ending jobs in the mess falls to the lot of Chief Butcher Technical Sergeant Albert J. Davis and his crew. An average of a ton and a half of meat is consumed each day, and the activity in the vicinity of the meat cutting tables never slacks off for too long. A simple breakfast of bacon and eggs means the slicing of more than a half-ton of bacon.



Messmen keep the well-lighted galley spotless. The 17 grill ovens take a lot of "range riding"



Meats and vegetables are boiled or stewed in fourteen, 80-gal. steamers



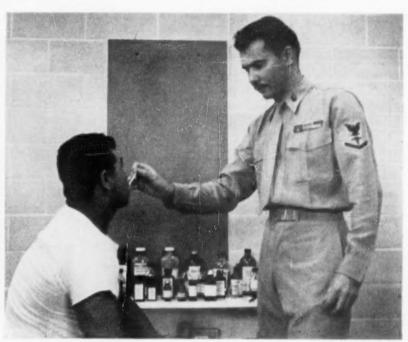
Racks and racks of trays are needed to keep the eight serving lines moving swiftly past steam tables



These heavy-duty mixers can whip up the batter if hot cakes are included on the breakfast menu



A pick-up buggy saves manpower in handling the daily tons of food



The giant mess hall with its oversized staff has a sickbay of its own. HM3 J. D. Austin checks a messman before letting him go on duty

Job specialization, efficiency, keep

4000 men well fed

and when the menu calls for steaks or chops, all hands turn to.

Ordinarily, the average consumption of meat is set at 45 pounds per 100 men, but it varies drastically with the offerings of the day. Davis—an old hand at the game—is a fair judge of the popularity of every meat dish on the menu. "When we have stews," says Davis, "I cut the meat down to about 35 pounds per 100. For hash, it

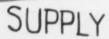
drops to about 12 pounds, and that's about as low as the ratio gets." And what's the favorite dish of the troops? "That's easy," grins Davis. "Tenderloin is number one. I generally figure on a pound per man, and even then, sometimes have to hustle into the freezer and break out a fresh supply on an especially hungry night."

In the operation of the mess, emergencies are well covered. If the meat at any particular meal happens to run out, additional servings are never downgraded to a cheaper variety. Instead, the switch may be to ham,

chops, chicken or steak. The day of the frozen hot dog, hastily submerged in warm water and dropped in its unappetizing state on the unsuspecting diner's tray is gone forever at Kaneohe. All this in addition to the daily milk ration, which is estimated at close to one quart per man.

In an organization which prepares 12,000 meals daily, any change in the daily schedule which can affect food consumption is important. A close check is kept on the number of men who come to chow each day, and a careful tabu- (continued on page 70)

Leatherneck Laffs







"Did you wake the gunny up, an' wish him Happy New Year?"



"And what can I do for you?"



"But on the other hand, he's not in shape to be a civilian either!"





"Listen to this, Helen! It says here that 10,000 Marines are in town for . . . Helen! Helen! . . . Where are you?"



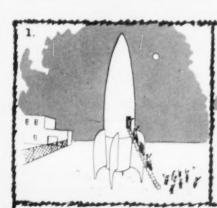
"Sergeant Rancid! I'd recognize you any place!"



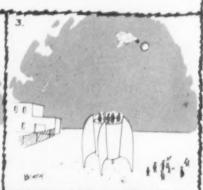
"Man this stuff'll put hair on yer chest!"



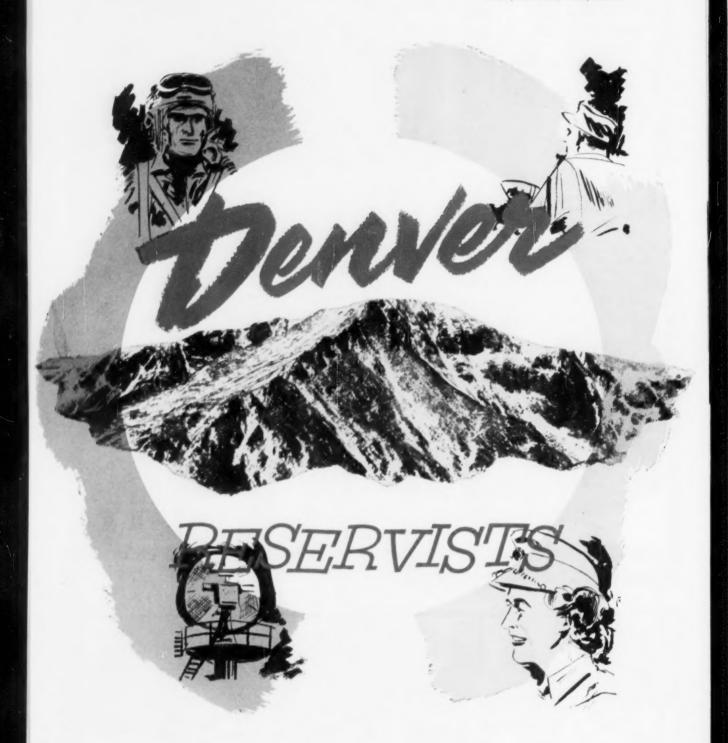
"Sir, I do wish you'd check into this new mess duty roster!"







by TSgt. Allen G. Mainard Leatherneck Staff Writer Photos by Sgt. Donald G. Halkett MAD, MARTD, NAS, Denver



In a land where the antelope still roam, one of America's fastest growing cities is headquarters for four Citizen Marine units



Aircraft armament is checked before flights by VMF-236 ordnancemen Sgt. M. L. Wolsleben and Pfc R. N. White

Navy assumed command in December, 1946, and commissioned it the Denver Naval Air Station on February 16, 1947, the day VMF-236 was activated. The CO of the Air Station is now Commander Thomas W. McKnight, USNR. In addition to the Navy and Marine Corps units at the Station, the Colorado Air National Guard also uses its facilities. It is one of the few Air Stations in the country operating solely for the use of Organized Reserve units of the Armed Forces.

Lieutenant Colonel Leslie C. Reed, commanding officer of VMF-236, was originally the squadron's exec. The soft-spoken Federal Parole and Probation Officer, and a veteran of WW II and Korea, holds two Distinguished Flying Crosses for his heroism in combat.

TURN PAGE

THE CONFLUENCE of the South Platte River and Cherry Creek, where the rolling prairies of the Great Plains march into the foothills of the Rocky mountains, a crude, mud-chinked cabin was built 100 years ago. The site had long been popular with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, and Kit Carson usually made the spot a campsite on his western journeys. Gold was discovered in 1858 and the camps of Denver and Aurora sprang up to supply the gold hungry immigrants. Today, uranium, instead of gold helps bring in new citizens but the descendants of the hardy pioneers are still building their prairie metropolis.

Denver is one of the fastest growing cities in the United States. In addition to its industries, it supplies several large military installations and thousands of tourists who visit it annually. For its density of population, Denver is one of the most active Organized Reserve centers in the country. In addition to the four Marine Corps units, it is state headquarters for the Colorado Air and National Guard, the Civil Air Patrol and numerous Navy Reserve units.

Two aviation units, Marine Fighter Squadron-236 and Marine Air Control Squadron 23, are based at Buckley Field, the Denver Naval Air Station. The other units, the First 155-mm. Gun Battalion and Woman Marines' Disbursing Platoon, have their headquarters at the Denver Federal Center, a WW II arms factory.

Buckley Field was an Army Air Corps Auxiliary Field during WW II but was deactivated after the war. The



Alert and well-trained VMF-236 ground crewmen work closely with Detachment personnel. The squadron has an excellent safety record



VMF-236's flying CO, Lt. Col. L. C. Reed, was twice decorated in Korea. Sgt. Hugh Page is also a Ko-vet

DENVER RESERVISTS (cont.)

VMF-236 met the same problems faced by all new squadrons when they are activated. There were no pilots, technicians or administrative personnel to fill the various billets. Even so, by the time of the annual training maneuvers in 1947, the unit had built to the point where 23 officers and 68 enlisted men attended the exercises at Cherry Point, N. C. During the period of December, 1947, and January, 1948, an intensive recruiting drive resulted in 302 enlistments or reenlistments. By June, 1948, the squadron was overstrength in enlisted personnel and had a waiting list. But officer billets were



Hangar flying by VMF-236 Exec, Maj. Howard Armstrong (left) and Detachment CO, Lt. Col. R. W. Wycsawski, helps iron out problems



First Lieutenant J. W. Whiteley briefs his gun crew before a drill. Handling the 16-ton cannon requires close cooperation

only 68% filled—finding pilots in the sparsely populated areas of Colorado, Utah, Nebraska and Wyoming has been a continuing problem for squadron recruiters.

The pre-Korean years for VMF-236 followed the usual pattern of training and annual maneuvers. The outbreak of the Korean fighting caught the squadron in the midst of its preparation for the annual training exercises. Due to the immediate need for close support aircraft, VMF-236's Corsairs were taken from Reserve service and replaced by Grumman Bearcats. Training and familiarization with the new

aircraft took up most of the squadron's drill periods until ordered to extended active duty in the Fall of 1950.

The orders were not unexpected. The majority of the pilots and Staff NCOs were WW II veterans and had expected the call sooner. The target date for their mobilization was November 15, and for two months the squadron worked overtime preparing for the move. Some squadron members sold their homes, all made preparations to leave their jobs and wound up their civilian affairs. Then, without warning, their orders were cancelled and the squadron was ordered back on regular



drill status. Naturally, such a move caused hardship among many members of the squadron and the local press questioned the action, especially since so many men had prepared to leave.

In order to ease the hardship cases, any member of the squadron who felt that remaining would work an undue hardship on him, was allowed to request active duty. Twenty-five officers and 23 enlisted men did so. The loss of so many pilots and skilled technicians, plus the drop in morale, had an all but crippling effect on squadron activities. But by July, 1951, the squadron was again operating efficiently and held the annual training maneuvers at the Denver Air Station.

That the squadron was able to recover so rapidly was due to the intense loyalty of the senior enlisted men and officers who remained with the unit. Lieut, Col. Reed cited Master Sergeant Charles Musso, VMF-236's Leading Chief, as an outstanding example. MSgt. Musso requested active duty. along with many other squadron members, but remained behind at the colonel's request in order to help rebuild the squadron. VMF-236 was never actually deactivated during the Korean fighting. When the squadron was finally mobilized in October, 1951, a year after the first alert, a nucleus remained. During 1952 and 1953, the squadron slowly reorganized and in the Fall of 1953, began welcoming back the first men who had gone on active duty. During the 1955 maneuvers they received the Marine Air Reserve Trophy as the outstanding fighter squadron in the

program for the calendar year of 1954.

Physically, the squadron's facilities at the Denver Naval Air Station leave little to be desired. There are adequate space and training facilities—more complete than those found in many other areas. The main drawback is the distance some squadron members must travel in order to attend drill. Pilots and enlisted personnel come from four states, some by car, some by private aircraft and others in transports furnished by the Navy. The same holds true for MACS-23 which holds its drills at the same time.

Technical Sergeant Cameron A. Blagg, the Detachment Ordnance Chief, a former FMF groundpounder, served with several of the squadron's pilots and enlisted men in Korea. The veteran NCO has pulled duty in many places but grades Denver best as to personnel and facilities. His respect for the pilots and crewmen is evident when he cites the combat records of several of the men. Major Curtis E. Knudson, a Goodland, Kansas, councilman flew 79 missions in Korea; Lieut. Col. Reed, 61 missions; Capt. William H. Schomers, 36 night missions; and the assistant operations officer, Capt. Robert W. Hamilton, 64 night missions.

That the squadron has one of the outstanding safety records in the Reserve program is attributed to the skill and responsibility of the ground crewmen. Headed by Master Sergeant James M. Richardson, the Squadron sergeant major, VMF-236 enlisted personnel have never allowed any plane to leave the ground if it wasn't in top shape. Many of the younger men have never been on active duty and they come from the various high schools, colleges and businesses in the area. Two Pfcs, Joseph Catalina and Robert F. Ponzio,

are top high school football stars. Both are ordnancemen with VMF-236.

The steady flow of men into the regular ranks is a constant drain on squadron personnel. While there is no concerted effort to enlist the men in the Regulars, Lieut. Col. Reed makes sure that the benefits of Regular service are emphasized to the younger men. In his work as a parole and probation officer, the colonel has worked for a number of years with younger men and feels that his work is an aid in understanding the problems of squad-



The husky artillerymen are clocked during gun drill. Their CO, Lt. Col. R. E. Boulton, was the original commander of the unit





ron members. "One thing I know," the Colonel stated recently, "is that I now have a great deal more respect for the youngsters."

One of the most steadying influences on the younger men in the squadron is Master Sergeant Kingston L. Morris, a Denver refrigeration salesman, who is reputed to have fought Pancho Villa along the Texas border. MSgt. Morris is the oldest member of VMF-236 and is Training Chief for the squadron. During the 1955 maneuvers at El Toro, Lieutenant General Christian F. Schilt,

TURN PAGE



Comm trainees are supervised by Corporal F. C. Bolsinger

DENVER RESERVISTS (cont.)

one of MSgt. Morris' former commanding officers, made it a point to look up the squadron's oldest member.

The Reserve Forces Act of 1955 is also taking men from the squadron but all have been privates. Three went to active duty in October and three in November and December. Others, such as Pfc Alvin Babbitt and Privates John P. Lewis, Jr., and C. E. Pinkney, have applied for extended active duty for three years and will leave in January. Squadron recruiter, Technical Sergeant Charles D. Norris, a veteran of 19 years in the Marine Corps, estimates that 75% of the men he recruits as privates enter the Regular ranks in a year's time. MARTCOM acknowledges this by saying that approximately 5000 reservists enter the active ranks each year from their units. With this thought in mind, TSgt. Norris, who is also in charge of recruit training for both squadrons, insists on an accelerated



Maintenance of MACS-23 mobile equipment is handled by such men as Corp. Lewis H. Moore, a student at the University of Colorado

Denver units draw Reservists from a four-state area. Two brothers fly 1000 miles each time they attend a drill period

training program for new reservists.

Training for the pilots and NCO technicians follows the usual procedures. With the existing facilities for on the job training in all phases of aircraft maintenance such as hydraulics, mechanics, electronics and ordnance, the Denver reservists are able to train their new men rapidly. Under Master Sergeant Tracey Sommerville, Jr., the Detachment Leading Chief, and the squadron's older NCOs, examinations are given to rate each man's proficiency after completing courses in their various fields.

Pilots have the advantages of excellent weather conditions at Denver. It is a rare training day when they cannot fly. Through an agreement with Lowry Air Force Base, the pilots are able to use the bombing and strafing ranges outside Denver. New pilots are given instructions in the TV-2 jets before flying the hotter Cougar jets. New pilots who began their flight training at the beginning of the Korean fighting are completing their active duty and are returning to civilian life. First Lieutenant William S. Todd, a United Airlines

pilot, was the first of these to join VMF-236. Under the tutelage of such men as Major Howard Armstrong, the squadron exec, such pilots as Lieut. Todd receive their training. Major Armstrong, a captain with Frontier Airlines, has more than 9800 hours in the air.

A number of VMF-236 and MACS-23 personnel live out of the state and fly to drill periods via Navy transport. Two brothers, Major Harold England and Private Roger England, fly nearly 1000 miles each time they attend drill. The major is a test pilot at the Army Aviational Testing Unit at Dugaway, Utah. Roger is a student in Salt Lake City.

MACS-23, under the command of Major William H. Van Schooneveld, a Denver certified public accountant, also enjoys excellent facilities. Major Thomas L. Sullivan, a former Marine pilot, is the squadron executive officer. The squadron was activated in October, 1949. Training of new personnel and installation of equipment took up the remainder of the year. Shortly after the squadron returned from Summer

training at Cherry Point, N. C., it was mobilized for the Korean war. It was reactivated in September, 1951, and returning former members were among the first to join. However, recruiting was slow and drill attendance poor. In April, 1952, it was decided to give the squadron six months in which to bring the unit up to strength or decommission it. The members responded with a recruiting drive that put them on a permanent basis. The T/O has since increased twice.

The squadron recently received new equipment which enables them to set up synthetic problems for training plotters and radar operators. Enemy aircraft can be simulated on the radar scopes at any altitude and speed and the training program is not interrupted when VMF-236 pilots cannot fly problems for MCAS-23.

New members in the squadron are interviewed and then, tentatively assigned to one of the two major departments-electronics or operations. The electronics section maintains and repairs all equipment. The operations department consists of plotters and radar operators. Technical Sergeant Robert Higgins, a University of Colorado student, is operations chief. Staff Sergeant Donald L. Hupfer, a radio engineer in civilian life, is the electronics chief. Corporal W. J. Higgins and Pfc Alan W. Blanchard are typical of the squadron's younger men. Major Van Schooneveld stated that the IQ for the unit is extremely high and that new men respond rapidly to training.

Training for new members is built



SSgt. Louis R. Weibl of the Detachment Staff, instructs the radar operators of MACS-23



around the Marine Corps Institute's Basic Electronics Course. This is coupled with on the job training in both departments. Operations men receive lectures on procedure and then give their classroom work practical application in the Combat Air Operations Center, the old CIC. Each man must become proficient as a radar operator, plotter and status board man. A system of regular rotation at frequent intervals from radarscope to plot board

to the status board not only assures each man adequate training but also cuts down on fatigue and eyestrain.

MACS-23 also joins with the Navy and Air National Guard units at Buckley in working out intercept problems, in addition to the exercises with VMF-236. The problems give the pilots, as well as MACS personnel, a more realistic approach to their training.

The highlight of MACS-23's annual

training program is a field trip to the Continental Air Defense Command in Colorado Springs. There the men see how the early warning and intercept net works to protect America. While MACS-23's primary mission is intercept work, it can be incorporated in larger units to provide a screen of aircraft and electronic beams to keep out a possible enemy. The Command in Colorado Springs is the nerve center of the United States' early warning system.

The squadron's new equipment is highly mobile and is the same that is issued to Regular Marine Corps squadrons. Expert technicians, some who were members of MACS-23 and later integrated into the Regulars, serve as instructors. Training is given in basic radio and electronics as well as advanced courses.

All new members who have not served on active duty receive 30 days technical indoctrination at the Naval Air Station. Under TSgt. Norris, SSgt. Floyd W. Ash and Sgt. Donald Halkett, all Korea infantry veterans, the new men train in basic military subjects—including plenty of shooting.

NAS, Denver, has a 20-target rifle range as well as a pistol and carbine range. During the 1955 training period, the recruits averaged 88% qualification with the M-1 rifle. The Air Station also has plenty of room for infantry training and the rolling plains and mountains give the NCOs an ideal infantry training ground. Future plans call for the recruits to receive their training at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot at San Diego in order to standardize the program. (continued on page 78)



Two Disbursing Platoon Pfcs, Sarah Fry (left) and Myrtle Harvey (right), are instructed in firearms safety by Sergeant Arminta Neal



PASSING THE WORD by

Thomas J. McCauley

N THE HARSH white moonlight, the eight Marines slushing along the narrow, snowcovered trail made eerie shapes as they bent and staggered to hold the crunching noise of their boots to a minimum in the sloppy footing. Suddenly, a soft but distinct sound crashed upon their silent world like a cannon.

"Reds! Hit the deck!" a man shouted. Instinctively, they sprawled prone

across the rocky path.

Sergeant Frank Allen, the squad leader, craned his neck left and right, then snapped, "Cover the flanks!" Motioning to his rear, he murmured, "Up here, Walt." The fire team leader slid forward until he was beside the sergeant.

"You see 'em?" Allen asked.

"No. That shout came from somebody behind me. They must've come in on our tail." Corporal Walt Malloy's glance took in the twisted branches and shattered stumps around them that seemed like human forms in the night shadows. "Can't tell whether they're flanking us, or we're surrounded."

"The moon has silhouetted us against the snow," Allen said, clearly counting seven dark, disorderly mounds behind him. "I knew something would happen tonight. We don't stand a chance!"

"Why haven't they hit us? They should have opened up by now." Wishing aloud, Malloy answered his own question, "Maybe there's only one or two of them out there."

"Sitting out there in the dark, that's all they'd need. One man could empty a burp-gun and shag," Allen growled, sniffing at the frosty air. "I don't smell anything. D'you, Walt?"

"Now that you mention it, the stink is missing." The two men noted the absence of the North Korean soldier's ever-present garlic odor. "Think we can rely on that?"

"Yeah. I think they moved out," replied Allen. "Or they'd have hit us by now."

"Why would they do that? Leave without hitting us first, I mean."

"Most likely, they'll set up an ambush behind us, Allen surmised. Malloy seemed satisfied, but Allen wondered why the enemy would postpone an ambush when the quarry was already trapped like pigeons on a roost.

"What'll we do, Frank?"

"Get Tony to radio our position. Tell them we're heading home and to send some help. We might need it."

After Malloy had relayed the message, he asked, "Why not set up here, until help comes? Start back, and the company'll think we bugged out. That's the way it'll look."

"No, it won't. I was told in the briefing to head back if we hit trouble. This patrol's for recon, not combat. We've been spotted, so it'd be suicide to go any farther."

"But we know that they'll be waiting for us back up the trail."

"We don't know for sure! You can't tell how the oriental mind works." Allen shot back, but the truth of Malloy's statement bothered him.

"That sounds like it came out of a book," Malloy said.

"It did," Allen admitted. "But . . ." His attention was distracted by the crunch of elbows and thermo boots on the snow. He turned and saw the radioman inching forward.

"Radio's out," the grimy-faced lad said. "Won't receive and I don't know if they're getting me. Always have trouble with these 300s in the valleys.

Don't know why . . ."

"Keep on it. Tony," Allen prompted, then added, "I wish that draft had come in this morning. We'd have had a full squad for this jaunt if it had." Unspoken was the fact that the next replacement to join Easy Company would replace Sergeant Francis X. Allen Turning to Malloy, Allen declared, "That solves the problem."

"What's that?"

"The radio's out. Now, there's no other choice but to go back."

"Back over the trail we came out?"

"That's the only way, Walt, We'll have to chance an ambush." Allen hoped his face did not mirror his feeling of despair; he was determined to inspire his men. "We'll take it slow and travel in pairs. There'll be four pairs. Each one will move back through the other three. That way, although our speed will be at a minimum, we'll be compact." He was sacrificing speed for caution.

"If we bunch up on the trail," Malloy pointed out, "we'll be suckers for an ambush."

"We won't be bunched up that much." Allen said. "I have an idea that the Commies didn't hit us here, because they're actually after prisoners. They're just waiting for someone to get out of sight to grab him. That's why we must remain compact. Our movement will be slow, but we'll have an all-around defense."

"As long as they didn't hit us here, they won't hit, until we reach that clearing we crossed awhile back," advised Malloy. "It's not only the most logical place for an ambush, but for getting prisoners as well. Let's move out fast, until we get there."

"Sure, we probably won't get Intuntil we reach the clearing but we've no guarantee of it. We can't be too careful," decided Allen. "Now, let's move out. Walt, you and I'll start off. We can pass the word to the squad as we move along."

Crawling, the two men appeared to be a ragged example of Mutt-and Jeff Allen's long, lean body swam gracefully through the snow, while short and stout Malloy bounced awkwardly over the frozen earth. Fifteen yards from the rest of the squad, Frank halted and whispered, "Pass the word for the next pair to move out."

Malloy did, and the painstakingly slow plan was launched. The move was repeated. And repeated. Finally, with fatigue and tension evident in his redbearded face, Malloy groaned.

"It's been over an hour, Frank," he said, "since we spotted Commies, and we've only covered a quarter mile."

"Slow, but secure, I don't want to lose one man through carelessness. It doesn't matter how long we're out, as long as we bring everybody in." Allen's 170 pounds were uncomfortably displaced in the cumbersome Winter is sue, but he veiled his displeasure. Through his leadership, the squad gained courage and survival became a challenge to them,

"Sooner or later," Malloy observed, "the company'll send troops out to get us."

TURN PAGE





PASSING THE WORD (cont.)

"I know that," returned Allen.

"Then, why play right into enemy hands? Why go to the clearing; let's set up right here. Let the Reds come at us. All we'd have to do is hold them until our troops get here."

"That's just why we must go on to the clearing. It's been 45 minutes since we were supposed to check in. When we didn't the company would send troops. They're on their way out here now."

"Then let's set up here," Malloy repeated.

"No," Allen said, emphatically. "We can't wait here. We know there's an ambush at the clearing, but the troops coming out don't. If they get to the clearing, before us, they'll run right into it. We can"

"We've been moving too slow to get to the clearing ahead of a relief!" Malloy interrupted. "A relief would be moving out on the double!" A shock ran through both men. Within minutes, the rescue force would arrive at the clearing in ignorance of their impending danger. Quickly, Allen reversed his tactics. Assuming that an ambush before the clearing was improbable, the sound leader told Malloy:

"Pass the word to move out on the double!"

"Too late, We'll never get to the clearing first!"

"We can try! Pass the word!"

On Allen's signal, the men forsook personal safety and dashed at top speed along the winding trail. Wheezing at every step, the men were spurred onward by the squad leader's unfaltering pace. They neared the clearing, and the silence which engulfed the area informed them that they had arrived first. Allen raised his arm.

"Hold it up, he puffed, and waited

until the squad assembled. "They'll be waiting on the fringe . . . over there. We should have a break . . . but can't take the time." He examined his men't condition while he gulped air. "Now take deep breaths like I'm doin'. We know the Reds are over there . . ." Allen panted, pointing a finger across the 150-yard space. "Our troops don't." His breath came easier. "If we get them to open up on us . . Our troops'll hear the fire and come in behind. We'll have them in a vise." His hands came together and locked.

Malloy looked across the barren barley field which was bordered by the thick foliage. "That moon's lighting up the whole field. Let's wait for one of those clouds to blot it out."

"We can't gamble the time." Allen vetoed, rationalizing his decision by adding, "Chances are that the clouds won't move in that direction anyway."

"But we don't stand a chance of getting across that field," Malloy said. "No cover. Nothing."

"Our purpose is not to get across the field, but to get the enemy to open up. Then, we hold them until our troops get here."

"How can you be so damn sure there's troops coming out for us?"

"SOP, Marine Corps," Allen answered, casually.

"I just thought that maybe, with the company being short-handed and all, they couldn't afford . . ." Malloy cut off his feeble protest and changed his outlook quickly. "Let's move out! Can't draw fire by sitting here."

"Remember," Allen warned, "the longer we hang on out there, the more of us will get back safe. We got it made, once the relief gets here." Then, a wave of his arm and "Okay, move out! Four-fifths of the clearing was behind the squad before Allen signaled a halt.

"Walt, come halfway in and cover."

Malloy surveyed the remaining 30 yards. "You're not going in there alone, are you?" he asked.

"Better that they open up on one man than the whole squad, isn't it?"

"Yeah, but you're going home tomorrow. Let me go in."

"Don't give me a hard time. Yeah, I'm going home tomorrow. And you're going home in two months. But if those guys coming out here run into that ambush, they won't be going home at all. Thanks for the offer, but I've been leading the squad since Garonski went home—I'll lead it until I go home."

Malloy reluctantly agreed and Allen inched toward the thicket where he saw both his duty and future. The sergeant reached his goal and paused, then he disappeared! The surprised Malloy dashed to the aid of his friend. The fire team leader had not gone 10 yards into the thicket when he met Allen.

"What," Allen demanded, "are you doing here?"

Malloy was equally demanding. "What'd you want to come all the way in here for? I thought you were only going to the edge. I thought they'd grabbed you."

"I wanted to make sure they weren't holding their fire on me to suck the rest of you in."

"You should've told me that beforehand," said the annoyed Malloy.

"I didn't think of it, until I got to the edge. You should've waited back there for my signal."

"I'm sorry . . ." Malloy began.

"Well, we can't hang around here arguin'. Let's go!" The leapfrog tactics were shelved, and the squad formed a staggered column.

"Frank, I'm sure glad we didn't get hit back at the clearing," Malloy said, breaking a 10-minute silence. "But we should've. What d'you think is up?"

"That's been bothering me, too, Walt. When we didn't get hit back where we first spotted them, I thought for sure we'd get it at the clearing. Now, I don't know what to think. Unless the Commies are going for the jackpot. They might wait until we join with the relief, before hitting. You know, they move about at will. They laid out the mines, so we have to stay on the trail."

"How'd they know there'd be troops out after us?"

"They'd know the Corps' policy, the same as we do."

"Then, where are these troops?" inquired Malloy uneasily. "We should've come across somebody by now. Reds. Jarheads. Somebody."

"Don't worry. The company sent troops, although they probably waited until the last minute. You know, the late draft and all. As for the Reds, best we don't see them. Not tonight, anyway."

"Should have met them by now, Malloy said pessimistically, "This is the only trail they could come down. Couldn't have missed them."

"No, we couldn't. Maybe . , ." The welcome sight on the not-too-fardistant skyline before them caused Allen to forget his worry. The entangled mesh of friendly barbed wire informed the squad that they were on their way home.

"You're a short-timer now. Frank." joked the younger Malloy.

"Yeah, Walt, only 200 yards to go," returned the ancient 23-year-old squad

Abruptly. Malloy pulled Allen to a halt. "Cassidy passed word there's troops coming in behind us!"

Allen rushed to the rear of the squad. "What's this about troops?"

Ted Cassidy, a gangling farmer, nodded. "I saw some figures on that ridge back there. Look! There they

Allen distinguished a few faint shadows about a hundred yards north of the squad. For a moment, he visualized his men cutting the enemy down but rejected the idea. "Pass the word up to continue on into the lines. On the double!"

Malloy joined Allen at the rear of the squad and suggested, "Let's surprise them. We got the upper hand

Allen refused. "The squad's too beat. We'd take unnecessary casualties. We got this far in one piece. Let's stay that way. Anyhow, we don't know how many of them's out there. When we get inside the wire, we'll call mortars. Start them at 200 yards and work them in. The Commies'll either hang themselves on the wire, or run the barrage,"

"Guess you're right," agreed Malloy. "Rather expend ammo than the squad."

Eight haggard-looking men double timed their way to the barbed wire and crossed it. Captain McCarthy, the gruff company commander, caught Allen as he fell into the trench bordering Easy-One's point.

"Good man, Allen. We . . . "
Allen snatched the phone, "Easy-One! Easy-Four! Mortars!" When contact was made with the reverse slope, he shouted, "Fire mission! Troops in the open! Easy-One point! Range, 200! Continuous fire! Fire when ready!"

Capt. McCarthy roughly tore the phone from Allen's grasp and roared, "Easy-Four! Withdraw that fire mission! This is Capt. McCarthy!'

The mortarmen's rush to their guns was halted. "But, sir, they're following us in," protested Allen. "They . . . "

"They radioed us that they'd be in behind you."

"We didn't see them out there, sir," exclaimed the astonished Allen.

"I know. They told us . . . " The appearance of a mass of hulking figures at the wire made him stop. "Allen, get your men back to the reverse slope. Can't have the whole platoon bunching up on the point."

The squad reassembled on the reverse slope where the relief-the 2d and 3d squads-joined them. Allen sought out his platoon sergeant.

"Hey, Murph," Allen called, "Where were you guys?"

Staff Sergeant Larry Murphy, an unimpressive little man with a very impressive 10-year record, laughed. "Boy, we could've cut you down with one burst. You went right past us."

"How come we didn't see you?"

"We were sent out to find you. So, we're moving out at a good clip and get about 300 yards on the other side of that clearing when we hear activity on the trail in front of us. We fan off to the flanks and wait. Who comes loping down the slope but your squad, looking like they were on the last lap out of the Indianapolis 500. We figure that there must be somebody after you, so we let you go on through and wait 10. maybe 20 minutes. Nothing happens. We wait a little longer before heading back, because we don't want to come up behind you. And here we

"You sure had us snowed," Allen admitted. "I knew they'd send a relief and was plenty disappointed when I didn't run into it."

"Well, get your squad together and set your watch. The 2d platoon's been filling in your positions and are anxious to get back to their own. I'll not bother you for a report tonight, but the CP will want one in the morning." The platoon sergeant turned to leave, then called over his shoulder, "Might interest you. Allen. The draft got into regiment this evening. You'll be leaving sometime tomorrow."

The group began to disperse, but Allen said, "First squad! Hold it up,"

When his men gathered around, Allen said, "You all heard Murph. I leave the hill tomorrow. But before I shove off. I have to submit a report on tonight's patrol. Now, everything's straight in my mind, except for one thing. Why didn't the Reds hit us when they had the chance? So, let's go back there for a minute. Who saw them? Or him?"

The men looked at each other then back at Allen.

"Now look. Someone saw them. Who passed word to hit the deck?"

A few men glanced at Ted Cassidy. "Cassidy?"

"Yeah, I yelled that when Shuman told me there was Reds all around US.

To the silent question, the easy-going Shuman replied. "I passed the word I got from Milovich."

"All I said was that there was a Red in the area." corrected Milovich,

"Red, Reds. What's the difference?" argued Shuman.

"Then, you saw them, Milo?" interrupted Allen.

"No. Foster told me that a Red clicked a safety."

"What about it, Foster? You see them?" Allen asked.

"No." Foster confessed. "I got the word from Longo."

"What word did you get from me?" "That a Red clicked a safety."

"RED?" I asked you, "Did Ted click a safety?" returned the radioman "Blake asked me if I clicked mine, Remember. Frank, when you told the squad to be sure to check their safeties?"

"Yeah," agreed Allen dryly, "I noticed that my safety was on, so I thought that some of the others might have theirs on, too. . . . " His words died into an awed silence. The men sat stimned

"Th . . . then there wasn' any Red?" someone stammered finally. "No Red





Submitted by Sgt. John H. Boneberger

The 77th Machine Gun Co., Sixth Bn, shown here at Portsmouth, Va. in August, 1917, later participated in Belleau Wood, Chateau Thierry battles

CORPS

HERE ARE five more of the Old Corps photos which we will print as a regular feature. Leatherneck will pay \$15.00 for old photos of this type accepted for publication. Please include date, outfit or any other available identification. Mail your Old Corps photos to CORPS ALBUM EDITOR, Leatherneck Magazine, Box 1918, Washington 13. D. C. All photos will be returned.



Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn., Fifth Marines, FMF, Quantico, Virginia, on April 11, 1935. This unit later became

the nucleus for the First Marine Division. More than 50% of this group was later commissioned





Submitted by Marshall Carriveau In 1918, balloons were part of heavy artillery at Quantico, Va.

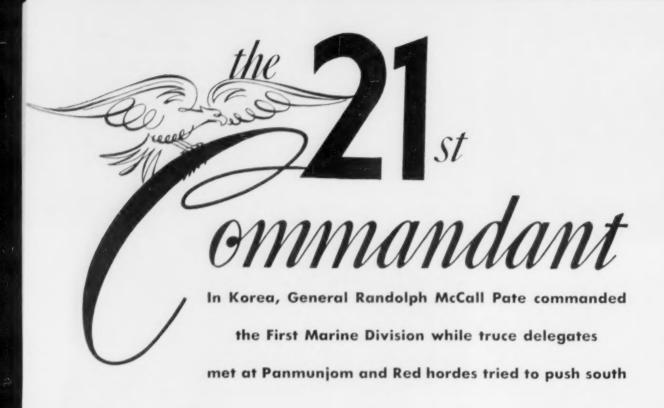


Captain J. S. Letcher, led Company "B", MD, American Embassy Marines on a hike near Peking during the early Winter of 1937-38



Company 924, Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S. C., in 1926. Note that some Marines still wore the

"old" cap along with the high-collared blouses of World War I, still in vogue in the "Twenties"



HE TALL, QUIET MAN who shouldered the four stars of Commandant of the Marine Corps on January 1, 1956, has faced numerous hard, critical situations during his 34 years of dedicated service. And in each crisis, General Randolph McCall Pate has demonstrated the same calm, confident certainty which is regarded as one of his characteristic qualities by his associates. It is also the trait he used advantageously in handling a tough assignment while commanding the First Marine Division in the last months of the Korean war.

Shortly after General Pate assumed command of the Divvy on June 15, 1953, the Marines left their camp at Frenchmen's Flat and returned to the lines. During their absence, the Communists had taken several key hills and were looking down their barrels at the Marines as the latter set up their positions. The Chinese, now confident and flushed with their successes, wanted more real estate for bargaining at the truce tables of Panmunjom; they launched a final offensive against the Marines' lines.

General Pate was ordered to yield as little ground as possible while holding his casualties to the minimum. He also had to prevent any "incidents" along the neutral corridor leading to the conference site and the no-fire circle around it.

by TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky Leatherneck Staff Writer Official USMC Photos

Against the human Red horde trying to push south, General Pate held his wider-than-normal sector of the main line. Prohibited from launching counterattacks because of the pending truce, the few outposts which he gave up one by one cost the Chinese an incredible price while his unwavering iron discipline was personally credited with maintaining the sacredness of the Panmunjom corridor. There were no neutrality violations for the Communists to hurl at the United Nations negotiators.

While the General's combat leader-ship and amazing stamina—he went day after day with virtually no sleep in those months—were evident before the armistice, other facets of his personality quickly expressed themselves in the days which followed. When "Operation Big Switch," the exchange of prisoners agreed upon by the armistice, began, General Pate was at Freedom Village to greet nearly every Marine who was returned from captivity. Despite the press of his duties—the neutral camp where the exchange took place was part of his command—he

talked with the POWs and gave priority to their immediate needs.

Those who have served with the General testify to his intense interest in the welfare of the men and officers under him, an interest which extends to their family life and personal problems, and his influence has always been exerted in their behalf.

General Pate also had responsibility for the evacuation plans north and south. The atmosphere of tension which many felt would lead to violent outbreaks passed without trouble.

And the people of Korea have good reason to recall the familiar figure whose uniform included highly polished boots and a ratan walking stick. With the war ended and Big Switch secured, he turned his efforts to aiding their reconstruction with a mammoth school-building program and helped the Korean Marine Corps grow from a regiment to a brigade. In recognition of his services against the Communist enemy and his encouragement to the ROK Marines, President Syngman Rhee awarded him the Order of Military Merit of Taiguk.

From the Army, General Pate received the Distinguished Service Medal for his "astute military judgment and discretion in the deployment of his troops," and his ability to contain the enemy and maintain the integrity of the United Nations line during the



GENERAL RANDOLPH McCALL PATE 21st COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS

Partrait by Denald L. Dickson Ed-Pub., LEATHERNECE Magazine





Three future Commandants were on the staff of the First Marine Division at Guadalcanal, General Pate (second from right), General A. A. Vandegrift (fourth from left),

and General Clifton B. Cates (third from right). Probably at no other time in Marine Corps' history have so many outstanding officers been assembled in the same division

final Red offensive. During the pullback to the Demilitarized Zone after the armistice, he initiated a salvage program of the old battle positions and saved millions of dollars; then he supervised the construction of new main line sites on another greatly extended front.

The post-armistice period in Korea was marked with powder-keg uneasiness, and until he left the country in May, 1954, General Pate kept the First Marine Division in constant combat readiness—just in case. In July of that year, he was promoted to Lieutenant General and took over the duties of Assistant Commandant.

Although there is no mandatory line of succession from Assistant Commandant to Commandant, it seems fitting that General Pate followed General Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., the retiring Commandant, into the top position of the Corps. General Pate was born at Port Royal, South Carolina, in 1898. While he was still a youngster his family moved to Norfolk, Virginia, the birthplace of General Shepherd. He began his four years at Virginia Military Institute in 1917, the year General



Syngman Rhee, President of the Republic of Korea, presented the Commandant the Order of Military Merit of Taiguk, one of Korea's highest awards, in recognition of his service against the Communists

Shepherd was graduated. The two men have been close friends from boyhood.

Two episodes in General Pate's life -one humorous, the other hazardous -could have altered the scene during the swearing in of the new Commandant, particularly the presence of the man who is 21st in an illustrious line of leaders. A fetish for fishing, common to most small boys, had the future General pondering the possibility of a nautical career. When he learned that Norfolk harbor pilots spent a great deal of time aboard their small boats out in the roadstead waiting for incoming ships, young Pate figured a life like that would leave plenty of time for fishing. While the sport is still a favorite hobby - along with near-tournament quality golfing-the General abandoned the idea of guiding ships through the channels long before he was graduated from Maury High School, in Norfolk. In his high school days, he played football and baseball. Still a trim six-footer at 57. General Pate always has believed a Marine should keep himself in good physical condition.

The second episode was General Pate's first campaign-and nearly his last. Shortly after he had landed on Guadalcanal on August 7, 1942, as the First Marine Division's logistics officer, he was stricken with skin ulcers he refers to as "jungle rot." The infection was serious and warranted hospital treatment. One of his legs still bears a scar the size of two silver dollars. Although he was reluctant to go, General Pate-then a Lieutenant Colonel-was ordered evacuated to the base hospital at Esprito Santo in the New Hebrides. The DC-3 took off from Henderson field at night under hostile fire. The transport's compass was shot away as the ship was airborne but the pilot flew through the night in real "darkness." Fuel lasted until daylight but the dawn failed to reveal land. At the last instant, the pilot "landed" on a submerged coral reef.

In the 11 days which followed, the occupants of the plane shuttled back and forth between the cabin at low tide and the wing tips at high tide. The man who would one day command the Marine Corps took charge of the situation, rationed the available water at one cup a day and put containers on the wings to catch rain. A meager food supply, augmented by one raw fish, similarly was stretched to the limit.

Under General Pate's direction, the damaged radio aboard the plane was put in working condition and kept ready for favorable weather conditions which would extend its feeble range.



Finally, a ship put into Noumea, New Caledonia, with a message "from Pate" no one aboard the vessel had been able to comprehend. An air search followed, and after an unsuccessful attempt at rescue by a seaplane, a destroyer took the men off the reef.

When he arrived at Noumea, General Pate was parched with fever, down 30 pounds and barefoot. A Marine officer who recognized him despite the 11 days' growth of beard, promptly took off his own shoes and gave them to the General.

After his recovery in hospitals in the South Pacific and San Diego, General Pate became one of the top planners in the Marines' amphibious conquests of that war, taking part in the Peleliu, Iwo Jima and Okinawa operations. General Holland M. Smith, who had General Pate as his Deputy Chief of Staff in the Pacific, described him as the "calm, dispassionate type who makes sound decisions." He awarded him the Legion of Merit for outstanding service. In 1947, when General A. A.

Vandegrift was Commandant, he presented General Pate with a gold star in lieu of a second Legion of Merit for his exceptionally meritorious service during the planning and landing phases of the epic assault at Guadalcanal.

General Pate, who once served a brief enlistment in the Army, was winning esteem from those around him even before he became a Marine. At VMI, he was elected class president four years in a row and in his senior year, earned the top military post of the school—cadet first captain. He was graduated in 1921 with a Bachelor of Arts degree and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

During the years which followed, the General served at various posts in the United States and Hawaii and sailed on expeditionary voyages to Santo Domingo and China, compiling a comprehensive background in history and world affairs which promises to be a definite asset to him in his new position.

As a young officer, the new Commandant (continued on page 79)



General and Mrs. Pate, newest residents of Quarters #1 on General's Row, Eighth and Eye Marine Barracks, have been married 29 years

the new <u>Assistant</u> <u>Commandant</u>

IEUTENANT GENERAL Vernon E. Megee, the new Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, has been a Marine aviator for more than 23 years. Since his enlistment in the Marine Corps in 1919, Lieut, Gen. Megee has taken part in the Korean fighting, three World War II campaigns and expeditionary service in Haiti, China and Nicaragua. In Korea, the flying general commanded the First Marine Aircraft Wing from January to December, 1953, and was awarded the Army Distinguished Service Medal for his services during that period. In War II, he participated in the Western Carolines, Iwo Jima and Okinawa campaigns, winning the Legion of Merit as commander of Landing Force Air Support Control Unit One at Iwo, and the Bronze Star Medal while commanding all Marine landing force air support control units at Okinawa.

Lieut. Gen. Megee was born on June 5, 1900, at Tulsa, Oklahoma, and is a graduate of Oklahoma A&M College. He enlisted in the Marine Corps on March 8, 1919, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in 1922. After completing the officers Basic Course, he served with the First Marine Brigade in Haiti from October, 1923, to November, 1925. He was then stationed with the Tenth Marines at Quantico, Va., until April, 1927, when he was ordered to China.

When he returned from China in 1928, Lieut. Gen. Megee was assigned to preliminary aviation training at the Naval Air Station, San Diego, California, until January, 1929. Trans-



Lieutenant General Vernon E. Megee, USMC

ferred to the Second Marine Brigade in Nicaragua, he served as Squadrons Quartermaster, Aircraft Squadrons, and won the Navy and Marine Corps Medal.

He entered flight training at Pensacola, Florida, in January, 1931, and received his wings in February, 1932. He was assigned to Aircraft Squadrons, West Coast Expeditionary Forces, until May, 1933, when he began a three-year tour of duty at Quantico, After attending the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field, Alabama, he returned to Quantico as an instructor in aviation tactics. In July, 1939, he took command of Marine Fighting Squadron 2, Second Marine Aircraft Group, and participated in fleet exercises the following year.

For his service as a special advisor to the U. S. Naval Aviation Mission to Peru in 1941-42-43, he was awarded the Peruvian Aviation Cross, First Class. He returned to the States in October, 1943, and became Chief of Staff of the Third Marine Aircraft Wing at Cherry Point, North Carolina. He was ordered

to the Pacific Theater with that unit in May, 1944.

After V-J day, Licut, Gen, Megee was appointed a member of the Joint Amphibious Operations and Doctrines Committee until August, 1946. Promoted to Brigadier General in December, 1946, he went to Norfolk, where he became Chief of Staff, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, He returned to Washington in August, 1949, and served as Assistant Director of Marine Corps Aviation, and later as Director of Intelligence with the Joint Staff.

In August, 1951, he received his second star and was named Commanding General of the Marine Corps Air Station, and Marine Corps Air Bases, Cherry Point, before reassignment as CG, Air, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, at El Toro, California. After commanding the First Marine Aircraft Wing in Korea for a year, he reported to Pearl Harbor in January, 1954, as Deputy Commander, FMF-Pacific, and was Commanding General, Air, FMF-Atlantic, before his appointment as the Assistant Commandant.

RETURN TO



Four of the Kaiser's crack divisions were routed at Belleau Wood, on the outskirts of Paris. The

crucial battle, sparked by U. S. Marines, marked one of history's great crises, and saved France

HE GLEAMING Navy DC6-B touched down smoothly at Evreux Air Force Base, 60 miles northwest of Paris. Its door swung slowly open. Into waiting military limousines stepped four senior Marine Corps generals, resplendent in dress blues. The veterans of the Belleau Wood fighting: General Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.; Lieutenant General Gerald C. Thomas; Lieutenant General Alfred H. Noble and Major General William Worton (Retired), had returned to France, the site of their first taste of combat many wars ago.

The foursome, probably the greatest

assemblage of Marine Corps rank ever seen in Europe, had flown the Atlantic to dedicate a statue to the memory of the 4000 Marines who fell at Belleau Wood. It would be the only monument dedicated solely to Marines in all Europe. The ceremony, in honor of the Fourth Marine Brigade, a part of the Second Division, A.E.F., would also mark the historic passing of an era. With the retirement of Generals Shepherd and Thomas, Lieutenant General Alfred H. Noble would be the last remaining Marine Corps general on active duty who fought in France during World War I.

At rustic Belleau Wood, some two hours drive from Paris, the generals strode between honor guards comprised of U.S. Marines from the Embassy at Paris and EUCOM, and French Marines from Toulon, then they took their seats before the veiled monument.

In the background an Army band blared martial music. To the generals' right a sprinkling of aged French veterans, some with empty sleeves, others with wooden stumps, and one bearing the facial disfigurement of war, stood rigidly at attention. Behind the generals the half-masted tricolor of France and the U.S. flag mingled their folds.

WOOD

Photos and Story by MSgt. Paul Sarokin Leatherneck Staff Writer

Marine generals who fought at Bois de Belleau 37 years ago, returned to dedicate Europe's only monument to U. S. Marines

Overhead the sky was cloudless and hazy. A tang of smouldering beech logs clung to the crisp air which hovered near the freezing mark. The last rays of the autumn sun shone through the beech and oak trees and on the fallen leaves of Belleau Wood, and cast lengthening shadows from the French field pieces which traced the main roadway.

Among the honored guests who had assembled at Belleau Wood on November 18, 1955, were the Mayors of Chateau Thierry and surrounding communities; Chairman of the French Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Augustin L. Guillaume; Lieutenant General Clovis Byers, USA, Commandant of NATO Defense College; Vice Admiral Rebuffel, representing the French Government; Brigadier General Eugene Mussett, USAF, Deputy Chief of Staff at EUCOM; Navy Captain Clyde Vanarsdall, U.S. Naval Attache at Paris, and Felix De Weldon, designer of the statue and plaque.

After a brief introduction by Capt. Vanarsdall, General Shepherd arose.

"It is with mixed emotion," the General began in his soft Virginia drawl, "that I return today to this historic landmark to join in paying tribute to the Marines who fought so successfully in the crucial battle that made the name Belleau Wood famous the world over.

"I am deeply saddened by the memory of those brave Marines with whom I served, and who made the supreme sacrifice here in this very Wood for the cause of freedom.

"Names and faces of many of my friends remain clear in my mind. I would like to feel that they are with us

in spirit today as we dedicate this Memorial which will stand as a lasting reminder to their sacred memory,"

The Commandant recalled the desperate military situation which faced the Allies in 1918, and recounted a valiant narrative of American history from his personal experience, still undimmed by subsequent wars.

"It was my privilege," continued General Shepherd, who was twice wounded at Belleau Wood, "to have been a member of this first contingent of American troops to land at St. Nazaire, and I recall the warm reception given us by our French Allies. I also vividly recall almost a year later the desperate situation that existed immediately prior to the commitment of the 4th Marine Brigade in this sector on the first of June, 1918.

"On May 26th, the third great German offensive of that year broke through the defenses of the Chemin des Dames and caused a general withdrawal of Allied troops along the entire Aisne front.

"Within a few days Soissons and Chateau Thierry had fallen and the

TURN PAGE



Marines from the U. S. Embassy at Paris, and EUCOM shared the ceremony detail with French Marines who came from distant Toulon



France's Vice Admiral Rebuffel, and General Augustin L. Guillaume, Chairman of French Joint Chiefs, also honored 4th Brigade Marines



General Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., recalled how Marines helped save France when German troops were stopped at the outskirts of Paris

BELLEAU WOOD (cont.)

Germans were about to cross the Marne and march on toward Paris. The foremost elements of the enemy had advanced to the line Chateau Thierry—Vaux Bouresches—and Bois de Belleau. The advance of the German armies was marked by the bodies of fallen French soldiers. There was no lack of courage among them—but courage alone could not hold the on-rushing battalions of the enemy.

"The time had come when the vacancies in the French ranks could no longer be replaced. The seriousness of the situation was sensed by every Frenchman and fully recognized by the Allied High Command. It is recorded that at a meeting with Marshal Foch, General Pershing volunteered the employment under French command of all his available American troops.

"All eyes turned to the untried Americans as the 2nd Infantry Division, which included the 4th Marine Brigade, was rushed by camions to fill this

breach in the Allied line

"Such was the situation on the morning of the first of June, when the Marine Brigade moved into a position with its right flank at Le Thiolet and its left in the vicinity of Lucy-Le-Bocage, with orders to hold the line at all hazards.

"For the next few days all units of the 2nd Division successfully defended their ground and repulsed several major German attacks. The enemy drive on Paris was stopped in the wheatfields just west of the Wood.

"But the enemy still held Belleau Wood. It was a position of great advantage since it offered concealment for infantry, and the irregular terrain afforded ideal shelter for machine gun nests. In addition, the Wood stood at the extreme southwest angle of the enemy salient and was its closest point to Paris.

"Bois de Belleau had to be taken for occupied by our forces, it would bar the further advance of the Germans on the Paris-Metz highway.

"It was five o'clock on the afternoon of 6 June, 1918, that the Battle of the Boise de Belleau began. Our main objectives were the eastern edges of the Wood and the town of Bouresches.

"The Marines went over the top and drove into the German lines. Scorning death they charged into firing machine guns determined to dislodge the Germans from their trenches. As the Marines moved steadily forward across the open wheatfields the enemy poured a murderous machine gun fire from the edge of Belleau Wood.

"Many Marines fell, but those who survived pushed on, bayoneting and firing as they charged. So sweeping was the advance that in some places small units of men found themselves with Germans both before and behind them. The enemy stubbornly resisted on the left, and it was late in the evening when this part of the line reached the northeast edge of the Wood.

"This was the first of a series of attacks and counterattacks which continued throughout that critical month of June when the fate of France remained in the balance. Throughout these attacks, the Germans showed their mastery for infiltration and machine gun manipulation. Many enemy guns were located on rocky ridges from which they could cover all avenues of approach. The Marines worked with reckless courage against tremendous odds, and the well-entrenched enemy exacted a heavy toll for every position that was captured.

"But in spite of losses, the Marine advance continued. Never has there been demonstrated a finer aggressive spirit. Fighting for every inch of ground, they threw back counterattack after counterattack. In such a fashion



Generals W. Worton (ret); G. C. Thomas; L. C. Shepherd, Jr., and A. H. Noble, comprised gathering of highest Marine rank in Europe

did the 4th Marine Brigade carry the attack through the Bois de Belleau. Finally, on June 26, the 3rd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment captured the last segment of this Wood, where the old Hunting Lodge still stands.

"Belleau Wood was ours and the last German either killed or taken prisoner. Regardless of the toll, the Marines had successfully accomplished their mission.

"Before the Brigade had completely cleared Bois de Belleau, and the famous message, 'Wood now U.S. Marine Corps' entirely' was sent to the rear, they had met and defeated elements of four of the enemy's best divisions. Our casualties totaled 4000. During the battle, over 6000 enemy fell, mortally wounded and some 1700 were taken prisoner.

"The immediate results of the victory were felt throughout France and the rest of the world. Paris was saved. The mighty German Army had suffered a major reverse from which it never recovered.

"The French High Command was given a confidence in American troops which resulted in a great boost of morale among all the Allies. The world was given tangible evidences of the fighting strength of America. The farreaching effects of the victory mark one of the great crises of modern history.

"Never again, throughout the war were the Germans to gain the offensive. The July 18th offensive launched by the revitalized French and Allied Armies was to carry through until the surrender of all enemy forces was achieved.

"The accomplishments of the Marine Brigade were fully recognized by the French government. Prime Minister Clemenceau paid a hurried visit to the 2nd Division headquarters to personally extend his congratulations. The people of this vicinity sent their thanks through the Mayor of Meaux. And a beautiful tribute, spontaneously made, was the order published on 30 June, 1918, by General Degoutte, changing the name of this Wood from Bois de Belleau to Bois de la Brigade de Marine. The Croix de Guerre, with Palm, was awarded the Colors of the 5th and 6th Regiments and the 6th Machine Gun Battalion of the 4th Marine Brigade.

"The bravery and courageous action of the officers and men of the Marine Corps who participated in this battle forms one of the brightest pages of our history. It is these Marines and especially those whose life's blood rests on this hallowed soil that we honor today. (continued on page 68)



If I Were Commandant

* * * *

Checks for \$25.00 have been mailed to the writers of the letters which appear on these pages. Leatherneck will continue to print—and pay for—ideas expressed by readers who have sincere constructive suggestions for a better Corps. If you were Commandant, what would you do? Your answer may bring you a check. Jot down your suggestions in less than 200 words and mail them to Leatherneck, P. O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would abolish compulsory organized athletics in the Marine Corps. In its place I would require all organizations of company size or larger to have made available to them an obstacle course, bayonet course, an area for practicing judo and tumbling, and a set of weights.

These things have been absent in most commands for too long a time, especially in units outside the FMF.

I would set aside one four-hour period a week for all hands from company officers on down for the purpose of trimming off excess weight, refreshing the individual in nearlyforgotten individual fighting tactics and instilling pride in a rejuvenated and more military bearing. I would cause unit commanders to set up a training schedule, utilizing skilled instructors, which would obtain the maximum advantage in a specified period of time from all available equipment. The weights would be made available to all hands 24 hours a day to encourage voluntary exercise.

This I believe to be more in a military line, which is more acceptable, particularly to the older Marines who are in greater need of it, than would be, say for instance, touch football or volleyball.

SSgt. Robert J. Grayson

Dear Sir:

In the peacetime Marine Corps a subject which a great deal of emphasis

is placed upon is economy. Emphasized to the point, in fact, where it is now a reporting item on the officer as well as the NCO fitness reports. With that in mind, if I were Commandant, I would look into a facet of Marine Corps expenditures that I believe could stand a little trimming.

A permanent change of station within the Marine Corps can turn out to be a pretty costly affair, especially if the person being transferred rates dependents and/or household movement. Permanent change of station, just like death and taxes, is impossible to avoid. There is another type of travel however, that I think bears some careful scrutiny. The type I refer to is the travel involved in temporary additional duty for instruction

in one of the Marine Corps or Naval schools.

From the west coast they come, clear to the east, attend their required weeks of schooling, then the long trip back. Only three or four students come to each class maybe, but they keep on shuttling back and forth, eating up the money allotted to this type of expenditure. To me, this strongly resembles the mountain going to Mohammed. Why not a traveling school, one that can set up shop at the bigger Marine Corps bases, bring through one, two or as many classes as are necessary to acquaint a sufficient number of Marines with their subject, then move on to a new location? We will say for instance, a traveling Personnel Administration Course. At Camp Lejeune, or Pendleton, a school of this sort could bring through two or three classes without lacking for students, while at Parris Island one class would suffice until they made a return trip through the circuit again. While this mobile school has its shop set up at the larger base, the small Marine Corps activities within the area could very economically temporarily detach personnel who may need instruction in that particular subject.

It is quite obvious that this suggestion would be impractical for a great many of the Marine Corps schools and courses. Those which require large amounts of equipment or training aids may find it much more economical and efficient to stay put. As many others, however, could travel with a staff of five or six, save us taxpayers money and not jeopardize efficiency. Two courses might even be banded together, say Personnel Administration and Naval Justice, with instructors doubling in brass, handling phases in each of the courses.

The above may be impractical or even impossible for some reason I don't know of. From my point of view however, it looks as though it might be a solution to just one of the Marine Corps' money problems.

TSqt. George J. Kwiecien

Dear Sir

If I were Commandant, I would revise classification procedures so that "Misclassification & Misassignment" boards would be eliminated and minimize the number of "gripes" concerning misassignment.

The importance of the GCT score is not sufficiently impressed upon Marines in boot camp. The majority of

boots are unaware that ALL future assignments to service schools, courses leading to commissions, etc., are governed by the GCT score. Simultaneously, they possess the initial shock of transformation from civilian to military and cannot (or do not) feel free to clearly express their desires and background to Classification NCOs because of the respect instilled for anyone wearing stripes.

To this end I would lengthen postboot camp Infantry Training to three months. During this time, the Marine could rid himself of the fears and disillusionments of recruit training and get a better, bigger picture of the Corps. During the second month, he should be briefed on the importance of GCT scores at least a day prior to testing. During the third month, after tests are scored, he should be interviewed, and informed of test scores and types of duty for which he is considered qualified. In instances where experience and GCT scores conflict, e.g., years' experience in aircraft mechanics and low MAT (or PA), the individual should be further interviewed by an experienced officer or staff NCO to determine the basis for such conflict. Then, and only then, should the decision be

It is realized that assignments are based upon certain considerations and that a number of individuals will be assigned to duties not consistent with their desires or previous experience. However, institution of such a system would, I believe, greatly reduce the number of good Marines giving up the Corps because they are qualified for and desire certain available billets, but yet, by some fallacy, are assigned to entirely foreign occupational fields.

1st Liout. E. C. Mook

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would make the Marine saber standard 782 issue for all Staff Noncommissioned Officers on garrison duty. Most Staff Noncommissioned Officers resent carrying the M-1 rifle and their reasons for resentment are various and many, but of good quality.

I feel the saber would raise the prestige of Staff NCOs and give them encouragement to work harder to improve their appearance.

Furthermore, I would arm all Staff and Technical Sergeants in combat zones with the Thompson Sub-machine gun. To make a check of a platoon or company front at night in combat with a slung M-1 rifle is awkward and, if not more so, disgusting after becoming entangled in communication wires, etc., a few times.

The Marine Corps Manual states a Staff NCO should only fire his weapon to protect his life or to help gain fire superiority. A Thompson Submachine gun would make his job a lot easier and would also give him an automatic weapon he could depend upon if it should be needed.

Corp. Alvin R. Ullrich

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would authorize Marine Corps personnel, such as embassy guard detachments, attaches, members of MAAGs and other non-FMF personnel stationed in foreign countries in similar assignments, to wear a shoulder "strip patch" with the title "U.S. MARINE CORPS" embroidered thereon in the language of the country where stationed.

I would further authorize personnel attached to Allied staffs in foreign countries, such as NATO staffs in which English is the "working" language, to wear a similar patch with the title "U.S. MARINE CORPS" embroidered thereon in the English language.

Most of us will recall the various Allied contingents which were stationed in the U. S. during World War II. It was simple to determine their nationality since they all wore a shoulder patch, identifying, in the English language, their country of origin. For example Poland, Norway, Netherlands, etc.

The record of the Marine Corps is well known throughout the world. The various Marine Corps uniforms are not. Such a simple device would give additional recognition to the individual Marine stationed in a foreign country, further enhance the prestige of the U.S. Marine Corps on a worldwide basis and perhaps be a small contribution towards our country's efforts in building international good will.

Such a patch could be approximately one inch wide, arched to conform with the shoulder seam, of blue, green or khaki background, depending upon the uniform with which worn, and with letters of scarlet.

Lieut. Col. Leo J. Dulacki

END

We-the Marines

Edited by MSgt. Paul Sarokin



Official USMC Photo

Marine Air Groups 35 and 26 airlifted more than five million pounds of badly needed food and supplies

into Mexico, and then evacuated threatened residents after hurricanes devastated a 4000 square mile area

\$100 Chow

Thirty-four El Toro, Calif., Marines shared the limelight with a group of sportworld and entertainment notables at a recent \$100-a-plate Olympic Fund dinner at Hollywood's Moulin Rouge night club.

Guest of the Marines at the dinner was Jill Kinmont, teen-age ski star who was seriously injured in a skiing accident a year ago. For Jill, almost completely paralyzed following the mishap, it was her first big night out since her fall

"The Marines gave this drive a big shot in the arm," said Master of Ceremonies Art Linkletter. "When people heard about their donations, ticket sales seemed to spurt. We sure admire and appreciate what the Marines have done."

MCAS, El Toro, Calif.

Alaskan Recruiter

Master Sergeant Leonard Gaston, the Marine Corps' lone recruiting sergeant in Alaska, covers a territory of 586,400 square miles in his search for Marine recruits. This area includes the mainland of Alaska, and the Aleutians—miles and miles of snow-covered mountains jutting skyward from hundreds of islands, each with a village or two in some remote bay or harbor.

Most Marines, if they were assigned a recruiting area this size would be staggered by the vastness of the territory itself. The problem of convincing the Eskimos, sourdoughs and other native Alaskans that there are advantages to exchanging their igloos, log cabins and fishing lines for an M-1 rifle and a warm bunk in a Marine barracks would also need to be solved. In fact, one recruiter in the sunny

southland of the U.S., on hearing about the new recruiting post in Alaska, commented:

"No siree, that job is not for me. It's not the cold so much but I'd rather get around the countryside in a station wagon instead of riding a dog sled. And they tell me that Eskimo lingo is harder to learn than Russian."

The recruiter from the land of hominy grits and black-eyed peas will be surprised when he reads this and learns that MSgt. Gaston's uniform during the Summer months is blue trousers, khaki shirt and white cap; the Eskimos, at least those applying for enlistment, speak English and although they own a pair of snowshoes, they do most of their traveling via air and Marine Corps vehicle #157085—a pickup truck.

Credit for the successful operation of this far northern Marine recruiting station belongs to MSgt. Gaston. Recently the Marine Corps recognized his pioneering efforts by selecting him as the "Recruiter of the Month" in the 12th Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District.

When Gaston first arrived in Anchorage, transportation difficulties limited his recruiting activities to the city of Anchorage. The necessity of getting his first applicants examined, duly sworn in and transferred to boot camp in San Diego, Calif., was still another hurdle to leap. These problems were solved by Gaston with the aid of the commanding officer of the Marine Barracks, Kodiak, Alaska, and the combined cooperation of all branches of the Armed Forces in Alaska.

The complicated but successful enlistment system in the Far North probably wouldn't work elsewhere in the United States. But Gaston's personality and his ability to tackle the problems involved here made the recruiting formula productive. The Alaskan recruiter has consistently exceeded his monthly quota. Now, the other branches of the Armed Forces have also opened recruiting stations in Alaska.

The success of Gaston's system of garnering recruits for the Corps is mostly in his ability to seek, and get, the cooperation of everyone necessary to promote the Marine Corps in Alaska, It has worked so well that he even had the Army, the Navy, and Air Force assisting in his recruiting program. Of course, it's up to Gaston to supply the recruit but once a youngster writes in from his home in Nome or Point Barrow, far above the Arctic Circle, Gaston enlists the aid of the Air Force to fly the applicant to Anchorage. An Army doctor at Fort Richardson, just outside Anchorage, gives the lad a physical examination and after successfully passing physical and mental examinations, the future Marine is flown by the Navy to Kodiak, Alaska, for swearing in by the commanding officer of the Marine Barracks, From Kodiak a Navy DC-6 carries him to San Diego and boot camp.

Gaston's transportation, a pickup truck, made a late arrival in Anchorage; when it did arrive the recruiter found the usual gas tank was not large enough to hold gas for the long itinerant recruiting trips through desolate country between towns. Here again, the Air Force stepped in to help the Marines. Gaston and the Air Force motor transport section at Elmendorf Air Force Base converted a 55-gallon drum into an extra gas tank, operating like additional tanks on an airplane.

Gaston, an 18-year veteran of the Marine Corps, has another year on his present tour of duty in Alaska. Proof that he enjoys his title of the "sour-



Photo by MSgt. H. B. Wella

As the only Marine Corps Recruiter in Alaska and the Aleutians, MSgt. Leonard Gaston covers a half-million square-mile territory

dough" recruiter of the 12th District is his desire to extend another year in the Far North. Should his request be turned down, he has only this advice concerning the qualification for his relief:

"All my replacement needs is the ability to get along with the civilians and military personnel, in addition to being a good Marine. His necessary equipment: a good fishing pole because he'll meet more Alaskans of military age along the banks of the trout streams than he will in the cities and towns."

MSqt. Roy Heinecke

Tree Surgeon

Staff Sergeant Richard L. Barrington, Marine Barracks, Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, is one of the few skilled tree surgeons in the Corps. His "patients" are the more than 250 trees which line the Marines' area. And the fact that this area is sometimes called the Corps' Pacific showplace is attributable, to a degree, to Barrington's relentless care of the grounds.

Barrington enlisted in the Corps during World War II. His interest in tree surgery stems from the part-time employment he took while among the job-hunters in his home town of Long Island, New York.

An older brother, Bill, also a former Marine, had completed tree surgery school. With a buddy from Texas, Bill established a tree surgery business in Far Rockaway. When Dick arrived on the scene with few prospects of steady employment, his brother hired him to do the general handiwork for the company. The hours were long and the pay short. But brother Bill pointed out, "There's an opportunity to learn a business with a bright future."

After two weeks of cleaning up debris and brush, Dick had just about had the course. He'd drag himself home each night, and sag into bed to charge his energies for the next day's chores. Dick didn't mind the aching muscles, but he did object to the monotonous labor. One day he approached brother Bill with a well-rehearsed spiel:

"How about me going up in the trees and helping you up there?" he asked. "That way I can learn a little more about the business."

"Sure," said Bill, without a moment's hesitation, "grab a tree saw and come on up."

Dick still remembers the first climb. "The ground looked a mile away," he recalls, "and I could have sworn that the rope around my waist had turned into thread and was going to snap any moment." The tree branches which afforded a precarious footing at best, did little to ease the situation. Silent until that moment, brother Bill offered some sage advice.

"It's only 40 feet to the ground," he



Photo by MSgt. "J" "W" Richardson

Ailing trees around Pearl Harbor's Marine Barracks are cared for by Staff Sergeant Richard Barrington



Photo by MSat "P" "W" Pichardso

Potted plants and shrubs for the Barracks are grown in the nursery Barrington began during his first tour

WE-THE MARINES (cont.)

grinned. "Let go of the tree with one hand and then when that hand is hanging free, put a saw in it and go to work."

Two weeks later, Dick had acquired his "tree legs" and was operating like a veteran. He was learning to trim branches and cut out dead growth; he had picked up the art of spotting decayed areas and removing them without injuring the tree; and he had learned to scamper through the branches of his patients with all the agility and grace of a mandrill. Then the blow fell.

The Texas partner, homesick for his native land, resigned. Dick then became a full partner, and along with his brother, worked from dawn to dark trying to keep up with the growing business. Then Bill was offered a high salaried job with a large tree expert company, and departed. Unable to handle the volume of work alone, Dick closed shop. A couple of months later, he was back in Marine Corps greens heading for Treasure Island and further transfer,

Assigned to guard duty at Pearl Harbor, Corporal Barrington had just about settled into the day-on-day-off routine, when he received an unusual opportunity. Called to the sergeant major's office on a routine matter, he was standing by as the number one six-striper glanced through his record book,

"What's this bit?" asked the sergeant major, glancing up from the book. "What's this tree surgeon business you were in before you came back in the Corps?"

Barrington explained. He was so enthused that he didn't stop talking for 30 minutes. Before he had finished, the sergeant major was muttering that there seemed to be plenty of work for a tree surgeon at Pearl Harbor. He'd see what could be done. Two days later, orders

transferring Corp. Barrington from guard company to H&S were in the mill. Dick was so elated at the turn of events that he loped downtown and bought his own pruning poles and saws, obtained 150 feet of Manila rope from the station firehouse, and reported to the supply officer, ready for work. But even then, no one was sure what a new tree surgeon was supposed to do. Finally he was instructed to just go out and work.



Official USMC Photo

El Toro Marines held a birthday party for the 91-year-young former Marine Ewing who served 33 years on active duty with the Corps

For his first job, Barrington selected a row of trees across the road from the Barracks' administration building. The trees had been neglected. Their branches were hanging over the road, and the inner growth was a mass of grotesque limbs. He went to work and before anyone had taken notice of his work he had trimmed and sawed two of the trees into a semblance of beauty. Then a runner approached bearing a message that the colonel wanted to see him at once. Still in his sweaty, stained dungarees and with a tinge of anxiety over what could be happening, Barrington took off on the run. Moments later the sergeant major was escorting him into the colonel's office.

"Are you the man who cut those two trees out front?" the colonel asked, quietly.

A timid "yes sir" was the reply from the perspiring Barrington, apprehensive that his tree trimming career might come to a shrieking halt.

The colonel rose from his desk and faced Barrington who stood at attention. "You're doing a good job," said the colonel. "Keep it up."

For the next 42 months Barrington kept it up. He trimmed trees, filled cavities, and transplanted ornamental shrubs. Hedges which hadn't been touched and had reached a height of 14 feet were slashed. He planted 56 trees around the parade ground and every one is now thriving. Some reach a height of 20 feet and sport a 30-foot spread. By July, 1950, when Barrington received his orders to the Marine Corps Supply Depot at Albany, Georgia, the greenery around the Marine Barracks resembled a page from a nursery catalog. The coconut and date palms were sleek and fruit-laden; the monkey pod, the mango and papaya were all green and thriving. The entire area was now as trim and neat as a new boot falling out for his first inspection.

At Albany, Dick was kept busy as NCOinC of roads and grounds, and devoted a fair share of his time marking trees which would be spared by construction crews erecting warehouses and barracks. From there he flew to Korea, joining the 1st Engineers, a field in which he carries his primary MOS. Due for rotation, Barrington asked for an extension of overseas duty. In September, 1953, he returned to his old stomping grounds at Pearl.

Today, "Doc" Barrington keeps a careful eye on his 250 trees, and supervises his small nursery which furnishes potted plants and shrubs for the Barracks. When he hears compliments about the beauty of the grounds he keeps, he smiles warmly, and feels that kind of contentment that only those who work with the soil can understand.

MSqt. Steve Marcus

OCTOBER CRAZY CAPTION WINNER



SUBMITTED BY: LIEUT. LEE S. BURNS A CO, 1st TK BN, 1st DIV FMF CAMP PENDLETON, CALIF.

"Basic School, eh? Shoot an azimuth of 275°, right 20°, then left 280°. You can't miss it. Lootenant.

Here's another chance for readers to dream up their own Crazy Captions. Leatherneck will pay \$25 for the craziest caption received before March 1, 1956. It's easy. Think up a crazy caption for the cartoon below, print it on the line under the cartoon and fill in your name and complete address. Tear out the cartoon and coupon and mail to Leatherneck Magazine, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C.

The winning caption will be published in the April, 1956 issue.



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ADDRESS IN FULL

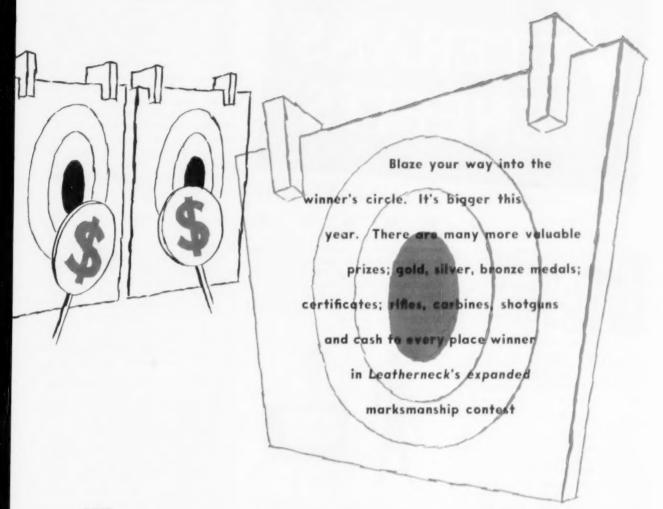
156

The Leatherneck is buying bull's-eyes this year. So . . .

DISC THOSE

DOLLARS

In Leathanneak's 5th Amount Riffe



WE WANT to buy your bull's-eyes. We need 'em—so does your Corps and Country. You become a better Marine by being a better marksman. And the more bull's-eyes you score this year the more Leatherneck will pay you in its expanded rifle marksmanship contest.

There's a larger winner's circle to shoot for now, plus more prizes. The top winner this year will get more than eight dollars a round for every shot he fires on record day. If you are one of the 335 Marines to muster in the winner's circle and have your name listed in Leatherneck, you can't fail to win less than \$10 and a handsome souvenir certificate. There are many other prizes in weapons, cash and medals, too.

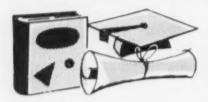
All you have to do is hold 'em and squeeze 'em in 1956 and get your Leatherneck entry blank from the range officer. He'll verify your score, then you mail the completed entry into Leatherneck. Remember on record day—disc those dollars!

Marksmanship Contest you can earn over \$8 for every round you fire



PART ONE

The information reprinted on these pages was furnished by the Veterans' Administration in a fact sheet entitled. FEDERAL BENE-FITS AVAILABLE TO VETER-ANS AND THEIR DEPEND-ENTS AS OF OCTOBER 6, 1955. The fact sheet does not have the effect of laws or regulations. More detailed information concerning any benefit may be obtained from the Federal agency administering it. For VA Benefits, applications may be filed at your nearest VA Office. Further information may also be obtained there. Please do not write to the VA Central Office in Washington, D. C.



EDUCATION AND TRAINING — World War II (Public Law 346, as amended) (Veterans Administration)

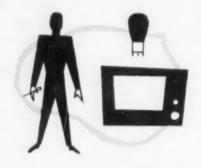
Eligibility:

Ninety days active service, some part of which must have taken place between September 16, 1940 and July 25, 1947. Less than 90 days if discharge for actual service-incurred disability. Discharge must be under conditions other than dishonorable. (The right to initiate a course of education or training under Public Law 346 lapsed for most persons on July 25, 1951. Persons discharged from World War II service after July 25, 1947, have until four years after such discharge to commence a course. No training may be afforded beyond July 25, 1956.)

Benefit:

One year of education or training plus the time the veteran was in the service between September 16, 1940 and July 25, 1947, up to four years maximum. All expenses of tuition, books, etc., paid at rate of \$500 per year. Monthly subsistence allowance of \$65 for the veteran without dependents or \$90 for the veteran with dependents. For full-time institutional training—\$75 if no dependents; \$105 for one dependent, and \$120 for more than one dependent. Lesser amounts for part time training. Limitation on wages and subsistence under which combined

amounts cannot exceed \$210 for the veteran without dependents, \$270 for the veteran with one dependent, and \$290 for the veteran with two or more dependents. In event these amounts are exceeded, a proportionate decrease in subsistence is made.



EDUCATION AND TRAINING—Korean Conflict Period (Public Law 550, 82d Cong.) (Veterans Administration)

Eligibility:

Active service on or after June 27, 1950 and prior to February 1, 1955. Basic requirements include (1) 90 days active service or discharge for actual service-incurred injury or disability, and (2) discharge under conditions other than dishonorable. Benefit not available while person is in active service. Program must be initiated by August 20, 1954, or three years after discharge or release, whichever is later. No education or training may be afforded beyond eight years after applicable discharge or release or the end of the basic service period, whichever is carlier, and in no event may education or training be afforded after January 31, 1965.

Benefit:

Education or training for a maximum period equaling 11/2 times the duration of the active service during the basic service period, not exceeding 36 months. Payment direct to the veteran of education and training allowance to help meet expenses for subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, and equipment. Monthly payment for full-time, institutional training-\$110 if no dependent, \$135 if one dependent, or \$160 if more than one dependent. Lesser amounts for part-time institutional training, and specific amounts for on-job training, combination training, and institutional on-farm training. Payments for on-job training subject to reduction each 4 months and to ceiling on combined training allowance of \$310 per month. Institutional on-farm training also subject to 4month reduction formula.

LOANS GUARANTEED, INSURED, OR MADE BY VA

Eligibility:

(1) World War II: 90 days active service, some part of which must have taken place between September 16, 1940 and July 25, 1947. Less than 90 days if discharged for service-incurred disability. Guaranty available on loans made by July 25, 1957. Unremarried widow of eligible veteran who died of service-connected causes also eligible. (2) Korean Conflict Period: Basic eligibility requirement same as for World War II, except that basic service period is June 27, 1950 through January 31, 1955. Guaranty available on loans made within 10 years after such terminal date.

Ronofit

VA guarantees payment of loan made to eligible borrower by lender of own choice. Loans guaranteed if made for purchase, construction or repair of homes, farms or business equipment. VA will guarantee 60% of a loan for residential property or a farm having a farm residence, to be occupied by the veteran as his home (maximum guaranty \$7500); or 50% of other real estate loans (maximum guaranty \$4000); or 50% of non-real estate loans (maximum guaranty \$2000). Direct home or farm loans not exceeding \$10,000 by VA authorized until July 1, 1957, under certain conditions in areas where private capital unavailable.



SPECIAL HOUSING (VA)

Eligibility:

Service-connected disability due to war or peacetime service entitling veteran to compensation for permanent and total disability due to loss or loss of use, by reason of amputation, ankylosis, progressive muscular dystrophies, or paralysis, of both lower extremities, such as to preclude locomotion without the aid of braces, crutches, canes, or a wheel chair.

Benefit:

Grant up to 50% of a suitably equipped housing unit and necessary land. Grant may not exceed \$10,000.



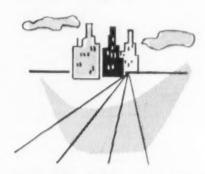
FARM LOAN BENEFITS—(Farmers Home Administration, Dept. of Agriculture)

Eligibility:

Veterans preference will be extended to any person who applies for a Farm Ownership, Soil and Water Conservation, or Production and Subsistence Loan, provided the applicant has been discharged or released from active forces of the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard under conditions other than dishonorable, and served in any such forces during (1) the period April 6, 1917 through March 31, 1921, or (2) the period December 7, 1941 through January 31, 1955.

Benefit:

Eligible veterans desiring to engage in farming as a principal occupation are entitled to preference in obtaining loans for the operation, improvement, or purchase of family-type farms. Veterans with pensionable disabilities may obtain loans to acquire or improve farm units of less than family-type size. Eligible veterans are also given preference for soil and water conservation loans for purposes of providing adequate financing for soil conservation; water development, conservation, and use; establishment or improvement of permanent pasture: drainage: and sustained yield forestation.



PREFERENCE IN HOUSING PUR-CHASE OR RENTAL—(Housing and Home Finance Agency)

Eliaibility

(1) Public Low Rent Housing.— Service in World War I or World War II or on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to February 1, 1955, with discharge or release under conditions other than dishonorable. (2) War and Veterans Housing (Lanham Act).— Service in World War II or on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to February 1, 1955. (3) FHA-Aided Cooperative Housing.—Service in World War II or on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to February I, 1955.

Benefit:

(1) Preference in occupancy of public low rent housing projects to families of veterans. (2) Preference in rental

of certain housing transferred to non-Federal agencies and of rental or purchase of certain temporary housing available for long term use. (3) Special mortgage insurance benefits for cooperatives having 65% veteran membership.



U.S. GOVERNMENT LIFE INSUR-ANCE (VA)

Eligibility:

Insurance was available upon application during active service from October 6, 1917 to October 8, 1940. Prior to April 25, 1951, it was also issued after separation based on active service in the Armed Forces between October 6, 1917, and July 2, 1921. A term policy in force at the expiration of the term is automatically renewed for a successive 5-year period at the premium rate for the attained age. Lapsed insurance may be reinstated at any time upon payment of required premiums and submission of evidence of insurability. No new insurance issued after April 25, 1951, except to persons who while in active service after such date surrendered insurance on a permanent plan or had term insurance which expired while in such active service, or within 120 days after separation from such active service.

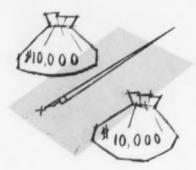
Benefit:

Death benefits paid according to mode of settlement selected. Upon due proof of total permanent disability the insured will be paid \$5.75 per thousand per month during such total permanent disability and all premiums will be waived during such total permanent disability. Amount of payments on account of total permanent disability will reduce amount payable to beneficiary on account of death. Monthly income of \$5.75 per thousand will be paid those policy-holders carrying Total Disability Riders after a four month waiting period. Unlike benefits paid on account of total permanent disability, payments on the Total Dis-

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VETERANS' BENEFITS (cont.)

ability Rider do not reduce face of policy. This latter benefit may be obtained by an extra premium agreement.



SERVICEMEN'S INDEMNITY (VA)

Eligibility:

On or after June 27, 1950, death in active service (as defined in the Indemnity Act) or within 120 days after separation if called to service for more than 30 days; or death within 120 days of incurrence of disability while en route to place for final acceptance, induction or entry upon active duty.

Banefit:

Free indemnity to survivors in immediate family in amount of \$10,000, less any Government insurance in force. Payable in 120 equal monthly installments of \$9.29 per thousand.

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSUR-ANCE (VA)

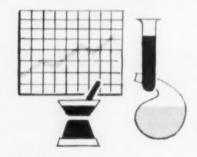
Eligibility:

Insurance was granted to persons in active service after October 7, 1940, and prior to April 25, 1951. Also prior to April 25, 1951, insurance was available to a person after separation from service if he had active service between October 8, 1940 and September 2, 1945, both dates inclusive. Lapsed insurance may be reinstated at any time upon payment of required premiums and submission of evidence of insurability. A term policy in force at the expiration of the term is automatically renewed for a successive 5year period at the premium rate for the attained age. No new insurance issued after April 25, 1951, except to: (1) persons who are thereafter released from active service, have a service-connected disability, do not have a non-service-connected disability that would render them uninsurable, and who apply within one year from VA finding of service connection; (2) per-

sons ordered into active service for 31 days or more with service since June 27, 1950, who apply within 120 days after separation from such service; (3) persons who surrendered permanent plans of NSLI or USGLI while in active service after April 25, 1951, and who reinstate or secure new insurance under certain limitations, upon application within 120 days after separation from such service; and (4) person whose NSLI or USGLI term policies expire while they are in active service after April 25, 1951, or within 120 days after separation from such active service and who apply within 120 days after separation or July 29, 1955, whichever is the later, for term insurance in the same amount at the premium rate for the then attained age. Insurance under (1) and (2) is nonparticipating and involves new premium and annuity tables; insurance under (2) is renewable five-year level premium term insurance.

Benefit:

Death benefits payable in one sum (policies maturing on or after August 1, 1946), or under monthly installment plans, as selected. Waiver of premiums during continuous total disability (commencing before insured's sixtieth birthday) which continues 6 or more consecutive months. For an additional premium, total disability income of \$5 per month per \$1,000 of insurance under certain conditions (not applicable to insurance referred to under (1) and (2) of "Eligibility" column).



HOSPITALIZATION (VA)

Eligibility:

Service-connected disability; or nonservice-connected disability if discharged for line of duty disability or if in receipt of compensation for service-connected disability. Otherwise, hospitalization for non-service-connected disability requires war service, or service during the period June 27, 1950 through January 31, 1955, and inability to defray expenses of hospitalization, subject to availability of beds. Discharge must be under other than dishonorable conditions.

Benefit:

Complete care in VA and certain other Federal hospitals. Care elsewhere may be authorized by VA for service-connected disabilities.

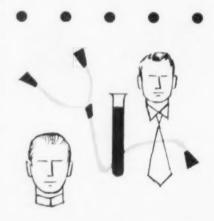
DOMICILIARY CARE (VA)

Eligibility:

Same, in general, as for Hospitalization; except that applicant must be incapacitated from earning a living and in peacetime cases have no adequate means of support; need for domiciliary care to be medically determined.

Benefit:

Full care, including medical treatment, in VA domiciliary.



OUTPATIENT MEDICAL TREATMENT (VA)

Eligibility:

Veteran must need treatment for service-connected disability and have prior VA authorization for such treatment. Discharge must be under other than dishonorable conditions.

Benefit:

Medical treatment (not requiring hospitalization) at VA field station or by approved private physician in veteran's home community. Includes the supplying of medicine, bandages, syringes, etc.

OUTPATIENT DENTAL TREATMENT

Eligibility:

Veteran must need treatment for service-connected dental condition which is either (a) compensable in degree; (b) shown to have been in existence at time of discharge and application for treatment is made within one year after discharge or by December 31, 1954, whichever is later; (c) due to combat wounds or other serv-

ice trauma; or (d) of a former prisoner of war. Needed dental treatment may also be furnished to veterans of the Spanish-American War group as "adjunct" treatment of a service-connected injury or disease; and to certain trainees under Public Law 16, 78th Congress, as amended and extended. The veteran must have prior authorization for such treatment. Discharge must be under other than dishonorable conditions.

Benefit:

Dental treatment at VA field station or by approved private dentist in veteran's home community. With certain exceptions treatment for non-compensable dental disabilities is on a onetime satisfactory completion basis.

PROSTHETIC APPLIANCES (VA)

Eligibility:

Veteran must need appliance for a service-connected condition; for a disease or injury for which hospitalization has been authorized; or as an incident of domiciliary care. Discharge must be under other than dishonorable conditions.

Benefit:

Includes artificial limbs and eyes, braces, trusses, orthopedic shoes, special clothing, crutches, canes, wheelchairs, eyeglasses, hearing aids, etc., and fitting and training in the use of the appliance. Also repairs and replacements under certain conditions.



SEEING EYE DOGS, ELECTRONIC AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT FOR BLIND (VA)

Eligibility:

Veterans must be blind and entitled to compensation for service-connected disability. Blindness need not be service-connected.

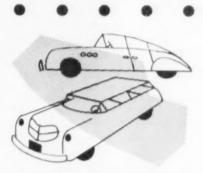
Benefit:

The VA will furnish seeing eye or guide dog and will pay expense of training veteran in use of dog and for dog's medical attention. Approved electronic and mechanical equipment will be furnished by the VA.

AUTOMOBILES OR OTHER CON-VEYANCES (VA)

Eligibility:

Loss or permanent loss of use of one or both hands or feet or permanent impairment of vision of both eyes to a prescribed degree, resulting from World War II service or service on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to February 1, 1955. Generally, application must be made within 5 years after October 20, 1951, or within 5 years after separation from active service, whichever is the later. Special time extensions



are provided for certain cases: (1) If the loss, loss of use, or visual impairment occurs after separation from service, application may be filed within 3 years after time the condition occurs; (2) if determination of entitlement to compensation is delayed, application may be made within 1 year from date of determination.

Benefit:

VA will pay an amount not to exceed \$1,600 on the purchase price of vehicle or conveyance including special appliance.

REVIEW OF DISCHARGES—(Service Departments)

Eligibility:

Any discharge or dismissal not the result of General Court-martial may be reviewed on motion of service department concerned or upon application by a veteran or, if deceased, by authorized representative, to boards established in the service departments. Request for review must be filed within 15 years after (a) discharge or dismissal or (b) effective date of Serviceman's Readjustment Act of 1944, whichever is later.

Benefit

Boards of review have authority to

change, correct or modify such discharge or dismissal and to issue a new discharge in accord with the facts presented.

CORRECTION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL RECORDS—(Service Departments)

Eligibility:

Judgment of the department concerned that action is necessary to correct an error, or to remove an injustice, is required.

Benefit:

Correction of any military record. Eligibility for certain benefits from the service departments or the Veterans Administration may result from the corrective action.

MUSTERING-OUT PAYMENTS — KOREAN CONFLICT PERIOD—(Public Law 550, 82d Cong.) (Service Departments)

Eligibility:

Discharge or release under honorable conditions after active service on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to February 1, 1955. Certain classes of persons excluded under the Act. Application by persons discharged before July 16, 1952 (date of Act) must be made on or before July 16, 1956.

Benefit

\$300 for persons with service outside the limits of the United States or in Alaska who have served for 60 days or more. \$200 for persons with service of 60 days or more, no part of which was outside the limits of the United States or in Alaska, \$100 for persons with service of less than 60 days. Initial payment made upon discharge.



HOMESTEAD PREFERENCE—(Bureau of Land Management, Dept. of Interior)

Eligibility:

Veteran with necessary service (usually 90 days during war) must be honorably discharged or must have been discharged for, or have at the time of application, a service-connected disability. Generally the surviving widow and minor children of such vet-

VETERANS' BENEFITS (cont.)

erans or of veterans who died in service, are also eligible.

Benefit:

Preference in the acquisition and establishment of homestead rights to public lands.



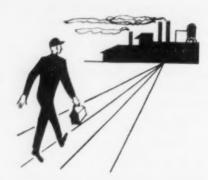
CIVIL SERVICE PREFERENCE—(Civil Service Commission)

Eligibility:

Active service in time of war, in a campaign or expedition for which a campaign-badge has been authorized, or during the period April 28, 1952. through July 1, 1955; service-connected disability; wife of a service-connected disabled veteran when the veteran is disqualified by the disability for Civil Service appointment along the general fines of his usual occupation; unremarried widow of a veteran of war, campaign, expedition, or service during the period April 28, 1952, through July 1, 1955; certain mothers of deceased veterans of a war, campaign, expedition, or service during the period April 28, 1952, through July 1, 1955, or serviceconnected permanently and totally disabled veterans. Honorable discharge required.

Benefit:

Additional points in examination; experience credits for military service; waiver of certain appointment requirements; precedence on registers; review by Civil Service Commission of agency's reason for passing over veteran and selecting nonveteran and compliance with Commission's findings of insufficiency of agency's reason; reopening of examination; preference for retention in reduction in force; written notification of reasons for discharge, suspension, etc., and right of appeal to Civil Service Commission in such cases.



PREFERENCE IN EMPLOYMENT— (Local public employment office.)

Eligibility:

Service during a war period or during the period on or after June 27, 1950 and prior to February 1, 1955. Discharge under conditions other than dishonorable. Ability to work.

Renefit

Preference in job counseling, job information and employment placement service provided by the United States Employment Service, Veterans Employment Service or the State Employment Service where application is made.



NATURALIZATION PREFERENCE — (Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice.)

Eliaibility

Person must have honorable service in the armed forces during World War I or World War II or after June 24, 1950, and not later than July 1, 1955; or at least three years honorable service during any other period. Former citizens who lost citizenship by entering armed forces of countries while allied with U.S. during World War II may be naturalized under certain liberal conditions.

Benefit

Naturalization authorized and facilitated by eliminating certain requirements such as, declaration of intention, waiting period, residence requirements, etc.

REEMPLOYMENT—(Bureau of Veteran's Reemployment Rights, Department of Labor.)

Eligibility:

Subject to certain conditions and eligibility requirements, a person who left his position after May 1, 1940, to enter upon active service in the armed forces, satisfactorily completed such service, is qualified to perform the duties of his former position and makes application to his employer for reemployment within 90 days after he is relieved from active service (or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than I year) is entitled to reemployment. On and after June 24, 1948, if not qualified to perform duties of such position because of disability sustained during service, such person is entitled to reemployment in any other position the duties of which he is qualified to perform. On and after June 19, 1951, reservists performing short tours of training duty and inductees and enlistees are entitled to leaves of absence from their positions, and upon release from such training duty, or upon rejection in the case of inductees and enlistees, they must apply for reinstatement within 30 days. With certain limited exceptions reservists performing tours of training duty for six months under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 have the same rights as inductees, enlistees and active duty reservists. Application for reinstatement must be made within 60 days of release from training duty.

Benefit:

If position was in the employ of the United States Government, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, the person shall be restored to such position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay. If position was in the employ of a private employer, such employer shall restore the person to his former position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay unless the circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so. If the position was in the employ of any State or political sub-division thereof, it is declared to be the sense of Congress that the person should be restored to such position or to a position of like seniority status, and pay, but each State enacts its own laws on the subject.

Part II (conclusion) "VA Benefits" will appear in the February issue,

In Reserve

Edited by TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky



Brig. Gen. Thomas G. Ennis, a veteran Marine flyer, former ACG of the First Marine Aircraft Wing, is the new Reserve Director

New Reserve Director

The Marine Corps Reserve is off to a fast start in the New Year. The organization is receiving a new boss, and some new features which have been in the planning stages for sometime are being inaugurated.

The new Director, Marine Corps Reserve, as announced by the Commandant last November, is Brigadier General Thomas G. Ennis, a veteran Marine flyer. He is en route to Marine Corps Headquarters from his last duty station in Korea where he served as Assistant Commanding General, First Marine Aircraft Wing.

Major General Joseph C. Burger, who was Director from June, 1954, until last month, is now the Commanding General of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island. During General Burger's tenure the Reserve attained the highest total strength in its history, and its organized units built up to over 60% of authorized strength.

General Ennis who became an aviator two years after his graduation from the Naval Academy in 1928, is no stranger to Reserve affairs. Returning from overseas in 1946, he served two years as Chief of Staff of the Marine Air Reserve Training Command at Glenview. III.

He won the Legion of Merit twice during World War II, and he has a long and varied record of overseas service from Haiti to the Philippines to Korea. The trim, ruddy-complexioned New Englander is no stranger to the "Marines' best friend" either; a fact that might surprise dyed-in-the-shelter-half gravel crunchers. In 1929 he was on deck as a member of the Marine Corps Rifle and Pistol Team for the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.

Leadership Courses

Reserve planners hope to encourage enlisted Reservists—if they can spare any time away from their jobs during the year—to take formal instruction at one of the major training installations. The NCO Leadership Courses at Camp Pendleton and Camp Lejeune are now accepting Reserve enrollments, and new enlisted specialist programs are being added to the training program.

While on-the-job training is fine two weeks out of the year, the opinion at Headquarters is that formal schooling makes higher qualified Reservists. To get the complete information on training openings, Volunteer Reservists can write their district directors, Organized Reservists can get the word from their commanding officers.

New Battalions

Streamlining the Organized Reserve is going to trim 70 billets off Inspector-Instructor staffs in the near future. The move will also cause seven outfits to be designated battalions. The staffs and units are being combined in

TURN PAGE

several areas in the name of increased efficiency.

Promotions

From all indications, the most static phase of the Reserve program in 1956 is likely to be the enlisted promotion picture. This doesn't mean promotions are at a standstill, just that they are likely to come in small doses instead of the large economy-size lots.

The situation is this: Enlisted promotions in the Marine Corps Reserve are based on mobilization requirements. So, if the mobilization requirement is set at 1500 sergeants and there are 1517 on the rolls of the Marine Corps Reserve, there will be little room for new NCOs. This applied up and down the line last year. Yet promotions were made anyway. These were not based on the mobilization requirement, but authorized for morale purposes.

Even if the situation exists again this year, it is likely that there will still be promotions and for the same reason. Competition is bound to be keen, however, to paraphrase an old FMF wheeze, promotions are rough all over. It is part and parcel of the readjustment throes military organizations go through in returning to a peacetime footing.

Reservists Save Lives

Swift action by 13 Marine Corps Reservists possibly saved the lives of two people trapped in vehicles following a highway accident and prevented additional collisions while the victims were being removed. The work of the detachment has been praised by local officials and the newspapers.

The Reservists, all from the 92nd Special Infantry Company, Fort Smith, Arkansas, commanded by Major David C. Johnston, were returning home at nightfall after a chilly, all-day field problem in the mountains when they came upon the accident immediately after it had occurred.

It was a head-on crash between a pick-up truck and a passenger car. Five injured persons were caught in the shattered vehicles.

The Southwest Times Record reported: "As the first carload of Marines braked to a stop, its headlights illuminating the over-turned truck and twisted sedan, the only sound was the gurgle of gasoline running from a ruptured fuel tank. Then a woman, trapped in the overturned truck, began to cry for help.

"The Marines promptly began proving the old saying that a 'Marine can do anything under any conditions.'



Prompt action by members of the 92nd Special Infantry Company is credited with saving two victims of a head-on highway collision

Two sergeants led four men onto the busy highway to control traffic; other Marines under the direction of Hospitalman Third Class Earl Berrell began the delicate task of removing three persons from the wrecked truck.

"A man, a 17-year-old girl and a 5-year-old child lay against a shattered window in what was now the bottom side of the truck cab. The little girl, suffering from a broken leg and a fractured arm, was caught beneath the adults.

"The driver of the truck was lifted free of the wreckage as other Marines kept rapidly-approaching spectators back from the gasoline soaked vehicles. With the injured man and woman out of the truck, a corporal dropped into the battered cab and lifted the child slowly out.

"Finally, with all five victims stretched at the side of the highway, Berrell moved from one to another, stopping bleeding and treating shock. He was joined by another corpsman, William Borck, at this point.

"The efforts of the two corpsmen are credited by a physician, who later attended the victims, with quite possibly having saved the lives of at least two of the people involved.

"Curious motorists, who normally jam an accident scene with parked cars, found themselves unable to park within 200 yards of the accident as Marines kept the area clear so that ambulances could load and leave as rapidly as possible.

"Finally, the Marines turned over their duties to civilian police summoned from Fayetteville. Their last act was to help police manhandle the wrecked vehicles from the highway so that traffic could proceed normally."

In addition to HM3c Berrell, Major

Johnston singled out Reserve officers CWO Floyd Carl and Captain Tyson McMahon for credit for their actions in the emergency. CWO Carl was the first officer at the scene and established operations and notified civilian authorities. Captain McMahon was the senior officer present and his presence of mind and initiative set specific examples of helpfulness according to Major Johnston.

All hands deserve praise, he said, for risking their lives by stopping, without benefit of lights, speeding traffic, and giving up parts of their uniforms in near freezing weather to cover the injured.

> 92nd Special Infantry Company Fort Smith, Arkansas

Commendation

Private First Class Roger McConnell, a Marine air Reservist from New Orleans, was commended recently for rescuing a Naval air Reservist from drowning after the sailor lost consciousness during a class in water survival.

McConnell was cited by the commanding officer of the Atlanta, Ga., Naval Air Station for the rescue of Airman Apprentice Billie Wilhite, of Arabi, La. The two Reservists were attending a 19-day electronics course at the air base when the incident occurred. Wilhite was attempting to swim the length of the pool as part of the training in water survival technique when he stopped swimming and went under. The Marine saw the situation and jumped into the water, brought the stricken sailor to the surface and towed him to safety. The class instructor revived Wilhite with artificial respira-

THE OLD RESERVE CORPS

A small number of irregularities in making out and transmitting requisitions exists and in order to have CLEAR understanding of this point, attention is directed to the Quartermaster Instructions for the Marine Corps Reserve, 1933, paragraphs (1) and (2), and addenda on the title page there of; also articles 1-5(2), 17-27, 17-3, 17-24, Marine Corps Manual, which provides that there will be only ONE accountable officer for Marine Corps Reserve organizations who will carry on his property account all property in store or in use by his organization.

While it is understood that a considerable saving of labor, stationery and blank forms results from having the unit commanders of detached companies submit requisitions on the regular forms, addressed to the Quartermasters, USMC, these requisitions should be forwarded to the accountable officer of the organizations for his action prior to securing the approval of the organization commander. In the shipment by the Depot of Supplies to detached companies as mentioned above, the invoice will, of course, show to whom shipped and to whom invoiced.

From an old Marine Corps Reserve Bulletin.



Pfc Roger McConnell was cited for rescuing a drowning sailor

The Complete Reservist

The sergeant major was loud in his lament.

"Trent is leaving Parris Island with everything but the Commanding General's car!" he is reported to have said when Private First Class Samuel W. Trent, a member of the 8th Special Infantry Company, Lynchburg, Virginia, completed boot camp.

Trent was awarded a certificate as the outstanding man in the recruit platoon that won the "Depot Honor Platoon of the Summer" title. Presentation of the certificate was made by Major General Edwin A. Pollock, the Island commander.

Trent, the only Reservist in his platoon, also was awarded a dress blues uniform and received a promotion to Private First Class. He fired expert on the PI rifle range and reported back to his old Lynchburg unit in blues, adorned with Pfc stripes and an expert marksmanship badge.

TSgt. Al W. Weeks

Snakes Alive

If Reservists of the 5th Truck Company, Port Newark, New Jersey, start seeing snakes, it isn't because they've been bending the elbow too freely. Private Bowen Henry, currently serving in the boot platoon of that organization, keeps a pet boa constrictor as a playmate.

Evidently, though, said snake is too much even for Henry. He has decided to part with his reptile pal and placed the following ad in *The 5th Wheel*, the organizational newspaper:

"For sale, boa constrictor, baby, 12 inches long, feeds on mice. Best offer."

It might be noteworthy to consider that a boa constrictor can reach 10 feet in length by maturity, and with very little effort, could crush the life out of a horse. This fact does not disturb Pvt. Henry in the least.

"After all," the private said. "He's only a baby. You could train him."

MSgt. T. F. Korner END

Hero McConnell, a member of Marine Fighter Squadron 143, in New Orleans, formally received the Letter of Commendation from Lieutenant Colonel Carol Bernard, CO of VMF-143, at a ceremony held aboard the New Orleans NAS during a squadron drill.

Both men successfully completed the electronics course and are serving in that field with their respective units.

TSgt. A. J. Fontz

Photo by Sgt. Robert Ray

WO C. H. Baldwin, USMCR (left) heads the first marksmanship VTU





Each month Leatherneck publishes names of the top three pay grade personnel transferred by Marine Corps Special Orders. We print as many as space permits. These columns list abbreviations of both old and new duty stations.

This feature is intended primarily to provide information whereby Marines may maintain a closer contact with this important phase of the Corps.

This listing is for information purposes only, and is NOT to be construed as orders. It is subject to HQMC modifications.

MASTER SERGEANTS

ALBERS, Darrell B. (0369) MCAS El Toro to MarCorCruitSta Satt Lake City
ALBERT, Evriyn E, (0141) 8th
MCRRD to MCS Quantice
ALLEN, Jr., Charles C, (0848) MB
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BYANT, James (2131) ZdMarDivCam-Lel to MCS CamPon FFT BURGESS, Edward V. (0141) MR Mav-Act Pt Lyautsy Fr Merocco to Zd-MarDiv CamLel CALL, Clarence E. (0389) ZdMarDiv CamLel to MarCorCruitSta New Orleans CAPPS, Hernos E. Jr. (1831) Ferfros FMFLant CamLlel to MCS CamPen FFT

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CLARKE, John A. (3648) 1st MAW to
2dMarDiv Cambel
COLE, Lawrence J. (2569) McRDep Pl
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CHOSARIOL, Richard C. (6511) 2dMAW AirfMflant MCAS CherPt to
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CUNNINGHAM, James H. (0141) 2dMAW AirfMflant NGAS CherPt to
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DICKINSON, Paul H (3546) MarPac to latMarDiv CamPon

FFT DREASHER, Charles E. (3516) Mar-Pac to let MarDiv CamPen DRINGO, Michael A. (0956) 2dMar-Div CamLel to MarCorCruitSta Kanasa Clorys L. (1831) Fer Trps FMFLant CamLej to MCB CamPen

DOMOKOS, Robert L. (0369) MarCor-CloDep Phila to MarCorCruitSta St

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DOLLITTLE, Willie F. (3516) MarDor to 16 16 MarDor CamPen
DOWDY, Alvis W. (1381) 2dMarDor CamPel to CamPen (1386) MCRD Pl to MarGorCruitSta Pittaburgh EDWARDS, Leroy B. (0369) 3dMarDor to 16 MarGorCruitSta Pittaburgh ELLZEY, Woodrow W. (0369) MD NRG NB Portamouth to MarCorCruitSta Cincinnati, (0369) 2dMarDor CamPel Ca

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GEORGE Jr., Mike (3371) MarPac to
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OJBSON, Bestford H. (0569) HQMC to
GUICE, Marvey E. (1211) MCS
HADDOCK, William W. (3371) MarFac to MCB CamPen FFT
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MILLAM, Ozall W. (0359) MCB Cambel
to MarCorCrutSta Dallaz Tex.
MILLER, Eugene D. (9811) MCS
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MITCHELL, Emmert LISSA Maron Ga
MONAHAN, John J. (1841) MarPac
to IstMarDiv CamPen
MONGLE, Theodore R. (0111) MS NB
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MOORE, James F. (0355) MB NB
Brooklyn to MCROPP!

MCORE, Leo D. (9761) ForTrps FMF-Pac 29 Pains to 1st AAA AutoWpns-in HMCRTC Treasure is MORGAN, Russell J. (1811) ForTrps FMF-Lant Cambel to MarCorCruitSta

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NEWTON, Thomas F. (0141) 2dMAW
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NICHOLS, Ray S. (0359) 2dMArDiv
CamLej to MarCorCruitSta Des
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WVs TODD, Elmer J. (8141) MarPac to 3d MAW El Toro TRIMBERGER, Ernest C. (3537) MCAB CherPt to MarCorCruitSta

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Co Nashville to 2dMAW CherPi
UNTERKOEFFLER, George J. (3561)
ForTrps CamPen to MacCorComp
NavAdvGru Kores
VINCENT. William F. (3049) Int MAW
to MarCorGugCon Albany Ga
WALTER, Marry H. (2539) MarPac to
MarCorCruitSta Seattle
WALTERS John F. (0141) 71stSpillet.

WILDMANN, Matthew J. (6511) Air-FMFLant CherPt in MAD NATTO

WILKS, William P. (3371) MCB Cam-Lef to MCB CamPen FFT WILLS, Thursten A. (4312) 6th MCRRD to 2dMarDiv CamLej WILSON, Chester W. (0161) MCB CamLej to AirFMFPac FF7

WOOD Jr., George H. (0369) 2dMar-Div CamLej to MarCorCruitSta Little Div Camic) to marcurers and the Rock WOODWORTH, Vernon H. (3049) 2d-Mar Div Camic) to MCS Quantico YOE, Paul F. (301) MCSS El Toro YOUNG, Frederick A. (3411) AirFMF-Pac to CamPen FFT

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

AGUILAR, Arthur (6511) IstMAW to MAD NATTC Jan.

ALBERY, Richard F. (6412) 2dMAW ALEXANDER, John R. (1811) MGMC to JatMarDiv CamPen

ANDERSON, Loren I. (2111) MarPac to MarCorCruitSta Los Angeles

AU, Stanley B. (3049) MarPac to MB NS Treasure Island FFT AUSTIN Jr., Theodore L. (6141) MCR-Deput To MAMC J. (8058) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CamPen

BALLEY, Elvie S. (9369) MarCorComp NavAdvGru Korea to 90thSplinfCo Wichita Falls Tex

BALDRIDGE Jr., Raymond E. (6441) MAD NATTC Membris to 3d MAW EL TOWN STAND MC BALDRIDGE Jr., Raymond E. (6441) MAD NATTC Membris to 3d MAW EL TOWN STAND MC BALDRIDGE Jr., Raymond M. (8166) MCB Wichita Falls Tex
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MAD NATTC Memphis to 3d MAW
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BALDRIDGE JR., MA (6366) MGB
ComLey to MCB CamPen FFT
BALL. Charles W. (5534) MarPac to
MCB CamPen
BAUGHN. Robert C. (3049) ISTMAW
BALL CHARLES W. (3049) ISTMAW
BALL CHARLES W. (3041) 3dMarDiv
To NB Navy #128
BERRY. Charles L. (6431) 2dMaW
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BROWN. George P. (639) MarPac to
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Toro BROWN. George R. L. (6141) HQMC
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CamLej to MCB CamPen
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BURKE, Clay F. (3061) MCAB CherPt to MCB CamPen FFT
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CASELLA. Michael P. (2511) IstMarDiv CamPen to MarCorCust Sta So
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COGGIN, Max P. (0241) 2d MAW to
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COLLINS, Joseph S. (0359) 2d Mar Div
Combet S. Sandel M. (5332) Mar Pac
to MCAS El Toro FFY
COOK, Marold J. (6761) 1d MAW to
2d MAW CharPi
DAIGLE, Jerrell J. (6511) AirFMFLant CherPt to MAD NATTC Jax
DANKOWSKI, Eddie E. (0359) MCBDay Pf to MarCordruitSta Chersell
NAS Lakeburt NJ to MarCordruit
Sta New York City
DARAKJIAN, Jacob (3061) MCROes
Plo MCB CamPen FFT
DAWLES, William J. (6413) MAD CAT
DONATC Memphis to AirFMFPac FFT
DAWLES, William J. (6413) MAD NATC
DONATC Memphis to (3059) Mar Pac to
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DOHERTY, John B. (0369) Mar Pac to
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DOLLAN, William D. (2111) MAD
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GAGNON, Donald R. (1811) MarPac to istMarDiv CamPen

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GARRETT, Robert A. (251) MCAB EL Toro to MarCorcruitSta Kanasa City
Giles, Alan B. (0141) MCB Cambel to HQMC
GILROY, John F. (0368) HQMC to ItalMarDiv CamPen
GOLDIE, Robert L. (2511) 2dMarDiv Cambel to HQMC
GROWN LORD SAN DIVES
GRAVELINE, CLON N. (3316) MCB Cambel to MCB Campen FFT
GRAYSON, Isaac C. (3516) MCB Cambel to MCB Campen FFT
GRICH, J. W. (3049) MCB Cambel to MCB Campen FFT
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MARTIN, Joseph L. (0141) MarPac to MCB CamPen FFT MASON, Robert M. (0369) MarPac to IstMarDiv CamPen

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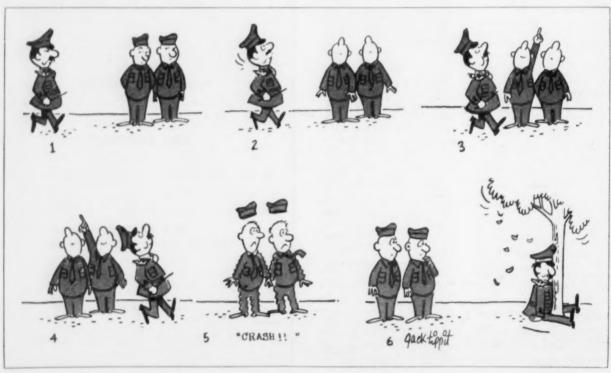
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LAUB, Gordon B. (3516) AirFMFLant
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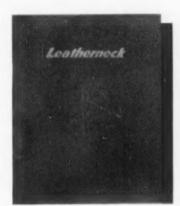
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BELLEAU WOOD

[continued from page 47]

"Two years ago, when I visited Belleau Wood, I was distressed to note that no marker existed to tell to future generations of French and American visitors the story of this battle.

"The plaque we are about to unveil was designed and cast by Mr. Felix de Weldon, whose famous Portrait in Bronze of the Marine Flag Raising at Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima, in World War II, is recognized as one of the world's great statues.

"May this Monument which honors the memory of the brave Marines who gave their lives on this piece of French soil in the cause of freedom for our two countries remain forever a symbol of our lasting friendship."

The plaque became a reality through the voluntary contributions of today's Fifth Marine Regiment while it was in Korea. At that time, the Commandant, while on an inspection tour, gave its commanding officer the green light to proceed with the project. More than \$1700 was quickly donated.

The bronze plaque weighs 380 pounds. The stone — Bonaccord granite came from Karlshamm. Sweden, and weighs four tons. It is the same type of stone which was used for the base of the Iwo Jima memorial. The figure of a Marine and his bayonet, weighs 600 pounds and is seven feet tall. The text on the bronze plaque is translated into French.

When the monument was unveiled, French admirals and generals, as well as many American spectators told Mr. de Weldon they thought the statue to be a very powerful and forceful memorial which fully embodies the spirit of the Marines.

"People don't always read history,"
Mr. de Weldon said thoughtfully while
gazing at his statue, "but when they
travel they'll be reminded of what once
happened here."

Maybe some day, too, the sculptor prophesied, there'll be plaques and statues marking all the places where U.S. Marines have fought,

The Fifth Marine Regiment was born at Vera Cruz, Mexico, on July 13, 1914. This regiment and the Sixth Marine Regiment are the only Marine units that today wear the French Fourragere. They earned that distinction for having won two Croix de Guerres with Palm during World War I. Any Marine who serves with the Fifth or Sixth is entitled to wear the Fourragere. Those who were in those units at the time the decoration was won may wear the Fourragere permanently.

The day after the Fifth was activated

it sailed for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. It served briefly at Santo Domingo and Haiti, then disbanded on December 23,

In May, 1917, it was reactivated in time for World War I service. It fought in France, Belgium, Luxembourg and crossed the German frontier on DecemMay 30, 1918. As part of the Brigade the Sixth helped stop the enemy on the Chateau Thierry front. The following week, the Sixth took part in a major offensive which drove the Kaiser's troops back nearly two kilometers on a four-kilometer front. Sixth Regiment Marines not only helped clear Belleau



ber 1, 1918. The regiment was again disbanded on August 9, 1919.

On June 8, 1920, the Fifth was once more reactivated. In the turbulent years which followed, the unit saw varied duty. It's Third Battalion was sent to Panama during the dispute between that country and Costa Rica, and the regiment guarded U.S. mail and served in Nicaragua and China.

With the Fifth as its nucleus, the First Marine Division was formed in February. 1941, in preparation for World War II. One of its battalions was included in the First Marine Raider Battalion.

The first combat unit to set foot on Guadalcanal was the First Battalion, 5th Marines, who landed on August 7, 1942. The Fifth also swung into action at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, Russel Islands, Pelelieu and Okinawa.

When the First Provisional Brigade was formed on Guam on June 1, 1947, the Fifth was assigned to that unit. In 1949, the Fifth became a part of the First Marine Division at Camp Pendleton; from there it moved into Korea as part of the First Provisional Marine Brigade. On August 1, 1950, the Fifth landed in Korea—some 12 hours later, true to its fighting heritage, it was on the front lines.

The Sixth Marine Regiment was organized for World War I service. On September 22, 1917, its First Battalion sailed for France.

Five months later the Sixth was part of the Fourth Brigade at Bourmont where it underwent rugged training in trench warfare.

This training paid off during the massive German drive toward Paris on

Wood, but they also helped capture Bouresches.

Marines of the Sixth also fought as part of the Second Division in the Argonne Forest and Meuse River battles. When the Armistice was signed, the regiment, as part of hte Second Division, marched through Belgium and Luxembourg to the Rhine, where it established its Rhine River Patrol. In August, 1919, the Sixth returned to Quantico, Va., where it was disbanded.

In December, 1920, the Sixth was reorganized at Quantico. Two yeras later part of the unit went to Brazil to aid that country in the celebration of its anniversary. In October, 1925, the Sixth was again disbanded.

The regiment was reformed on March 26, 1927, and less its Third Battalion, landed in Shanghai on May 2nd. The Third Battalion drew duty in the Philippines.

When the FMF was formed in 1934, the Sixth became one of its main infantry units. Later it was reshuffled at the Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif., and became the striking unit of the Second Marine Brigade. From here it joined the First Marine Brigade and shoved off for Iceland. When the Sixth returned to San Diego, it furnished quotas for the newly activated Second Marine Division, destined for the South Pacific and its World War II role.

No one can predict with certainty where the cause of freedom may be threatened in the future, but wherever it may be, the glory-laden "Fifth and Sixth Regiments of Marines, American" will be ready to add new laurels to their valiant records.

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 10]

Army, or Coast Guard when serving with the Navy, shall wear one service stripe for each four years of service."

Has there been a recent change to this paragraph in the Manual that authorized National Guard time to count towards the four-year requirement for Marine Corps service stripes?

> Corp. Frank C. Kersey MB, Treasure Island,

San Francisco, Calif.

• National Guard time, as such, does not count for a service stripe. However, a forthcoming change to the Marine Corps Manual authorizes National Guard time to count when it is served with the Army. This change also adds certain other service time to be applied towards a service stripe and is quoted, as follows:

MCM 49168: "All enlisted personnel who served honorably in the Marine Corps, Marine Corps Reserve, Navy, Naval Reserve, Army, Army Reserve, Air Force Reserve, National Guard when serving with the Army, or Coast Guard when serving with the Navy, shall wear one service stripe for each four years of service, continuous or otherwise."—Ed.

MARKS CONVERSION

Dear Sir:

What is the correct interpretation of MC General Order 196?

Should all proficiency marks be converted immediately, or only when required, such as a Marine being recommended for promotion, reenlistment, is released to inactive duty or is discharged?

There are definitely two interpretations, as evidenced by Service Records received at this station. Some SRBs are converted, others are not.

The two paragraphs of MCGO 196 which we believe prescribe the definite period the conversion will be taken, are:

"3. For all purposes in which the average proficiency marks is a factor, correlation between proficiency marks assigned prior to 31 July 1955 and those subsequently assigned will be determined by application of the following steps."

"4. In order to avoid recomputing proficiency marks assigned prior to 31 July 1955 every time the average proficiency mark is required, the following steps will be taken on page 3 of the SRB."

In view of the foregoing paragraphs, we interpret the action to be taken by MCGO 196 is to convert proficiency marks and make proper entries on page 3 only upon recommendation for promotion; reenlistment; or upon release from active duty or discharge, which is

when the average proficiency marks are required.

MSgt. A. F. Marano TSgt. A. L. Tilton MB, U.S. Naval Magazine

Port Chicago, Calif.

● Planning Section, Records Branch, HQMC, states that "MCGO 196 requires conversion of proficiency marks assigned prior to 31 July 1955 at such time as it becomes necessary to compute an average proficiency mark for any purpose. It is not intended that commanding officers be limited to making the conversion only at the required time. However, at the time of publication of MCGO 196 it was not considered desirable to require the computation to be made for all individuals at the same time, due to the workload involved."—Ed.



TRAVEL ALLOWANCE

Dear Sir:

Paragraph 7055.2, U.S. Navy Travel Instructions states in part that a man reenlisting is entitled to transportation for dependents without reference to any travel being performed. Other directives state that no travel for dependents

is authorized unless the travel is actually performed, but are based on permanent change of station orders. Can you please clarify this?

> Sgt. Jimmie A. Russell MARTD, NAS.

Scattle, Wash,

 Under no circumstances can dependents be paid travel allowance unless travel has been performed pursuant to official change of station orders.— Ed.

WANTS STRAIGHT SCOOP

Dear Sir:

For the past two years I have been an active member of the 2nd 155-mm. Gun Battation, USMCR, Miami, Fla. I have had no previous military service. During these two years I have attended two Summer encampments and have perfect attendance. My present rank is corporal.

I am thinking of going active but I have gotten two conflicting stories on the following questions:

(1) Should I enlist through my Reserve unit or through my recruiting office?

(2) Will it be possible for me to retain my present rank if I enlist through either of these channels?

(3) In view of the fact that I have attended over 72 drill periods and two Summer encampments, will it be necessary for me to attend boot camp?

I have received a variety of answers
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 72)

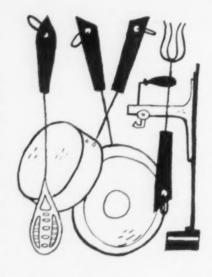
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12,000 MEALS

[continued from page 25]

lation is made of their habits. In the Fourth Marines, fewer men come to chow on the day after payday than at any other time. This is no reflection on the quality of the food, but only a throwback to the independence that is aroused by a pocketful of greenbacks. If a local celebration or attraction is scheduled for any specific day, the chow is prepared accordingly. And when the training schedule carries the majority of units into the field for a hard day of boondocking, extra chow is made ready for the serving tables.

The quality of the food served at the Kaneohe mess is excellent, despite the enormous amounts prepared. But there is no secret to the process; the gear has been provided to do the job. In the centrally-located galley there are 21 steam pressure cookers, 17 grill and oven combinations, 12 deep fryers, and 14 steam kettles, each of 80-gallon capacity. A revolving oven takes care of the big roasting and baking jobs, and two revolving toasters have been



installed at each of the eight serving lines to insure fresh, hot toast for the troopers who hit the morning chow line.

The method of handling the monthly turnover of messmen is unique. Any attempt to rotate the entire 228-man crew at one time would result in chaos and mass confusion, so the operation is run over a four-day period. On each morning of those four days, a contingent of new messmen reports to the mess personnel sergeant at 0730. After a brief indoctrination lecture, each man is handed a slip of paper directing him to report to a specified section and man. Arriving there, he is assigned a job, and for the remainder of that day works under the guiding eye of the man he will relieve. The following day he is on his own, looking forward to the relief he will indoctrinate 29 days hence.

To facilitate medical attention and continual inspection of the oversized mess staff, the mountain has been brought to Mohammed. A sickbay, complete with medications for simple cases and emergencies has been set up in one wing of the mess hall, and a corpsman assigned to duty there. No longer can a harried messman evade the all-seeing eye of the mess sergeant by escaping to the sickbay.

And the chowhounds within the regiment who perennially beef about their beans have been silenced at last. They've been so busy enjoying the excellent table d'hote served at Sgt. Snyder's mammoth mess hall, they haven't had time to complain.





SOUND OFF

[continued from page 69]

to these questions from people who are supposed to know the answers. I would appreciate the straight dope on these questions.

H. D. Orme, Jr., 1084 N. W. 58th Terrace,

Miami, Fla.

- (1) Request for assignment to active duty should be made to the Director, Sixth Marine Corps Reserve and Recruiting District via the Commanding Officer, 2nd 155-mm. Gun Battalion (Paragraph 4, MC Memo 11-55). Application for enlistment in the regular Marine Corps should be made at your nearest Marine Corps Recruiting activity.
- (2) You will retain your rank, if otherwise qualified; see (Paragraph 3, Marine Corps Memo 11-55 and/or Change No. 1, Marine Corps General Order No. 170).
- (3) You will not have to attend boot camp. See (Paragraph 5a(2)(b) and 5a(3), of Marine Corps Memo Number 11-55).—Ed.

CHURCH PENNANT

Dear Sir:

Here at Camp McGill, Japan, where the Third Marine Division Headquarters is located, on Sunday, October 9, the church pennant was flown beneath the National Ensign.

Some of us here feel that something is amiss. Certainly it is foreign to my limited experience to see the National Ensign take precedence over the church pennant.

Those who maintain that such action is justified, base their decision on MCM, para 20151 (6). My conscience does not permit me an interpretation which I feel is counter to American tradition. It seems to me our government has always recognized the supremacy of God. Why there has been a change, if there has been, or why

ANSWERS TO CORPS QUIZ ON PAGE 13.

- 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (a); 4. (c); 5. (c); 6. (a); 7. (c); 8. (b);
- 9, (a); 10. (b).

one policy should prevail at sea and another on land is beyond my understanding.

I would certainly appreciate anything in the way of an explanation you might give me.

- lst Lieut. John F. Joy, USMCR, HqBn, 3rdMarDiv, FMF, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.
- · Nothing is amiss, Lieutenant. Subpara e. of para 20151, MCM, is very explicit. "No other flag or pennant should be placed above or, if on the same level, to the right of the National Flag except during the church services conducted by naval chaplains at sea, when the church pennant may be flown above the Flag during church services for the personnel of the Navy." But to iron out some of the points you brought up, we checked with Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC. They told us: "Change No. 7 to Vol. 1, MCM, included our revision of Chapter 20. The information concerning church pennants was not changed from the way it appeared in earlier prints of Chapter 20. Section 3, para. (c) of Public Law 829 authorizes the use of the church pennant above the ensign 'during church services conducted by Naval Chaplains at sea.' -Shore stations, while not authorized to display the church pennant above the ensign, may display it separately if desired. This information was taken from the publication, U.S. Naval Flags and Pennants, DNC 27."-Ed.



BATTLE STREAMERS

Dear Sir:

The fellows on my job are all former Marines from the First Marine Division and proud of it. Some of us were in World War II, others in the Korean War.

Our problem: We want to buy the Battle Streamers of the First Marine Division so we can hang them on our flag. Can you tell us if and where we can buy them?

Brent J. Beckman 90 Ellwood St.,

New York 40, N. Y.

 Sorry, but Marine Corps battle streamers may be issued only to Marine Corps organizations or museums. —Ed.



"Your medal there just sorta blinded me momentarily."

Leatherneck Magazine

BULLETIN BOARD

BULLETIN BOARD is Leatherneck's interpretation of information released by Headquarters Marine Corps and other sources. Items on these pages are not to be con-

HQMC SELECTION BOARDS SEEK ACCURATE AWARDS DATA . . . It has been found that personnel files of officers who were former enlisted and enlisted who were former officers often fail to reflect certain honors awarded. Due to the fact that records of awards often have a bearing on promotion and to insure overall accuracy of personnel files, all officers who have former enlisted status and all enlisted who have former officer status, both Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve, who have received awards for wounds, meritorious service or acts of heroism, are DIRECTED to furnish HQMC (Code DHG) with the following information:

a. Enlisted service number

b. Officer service numberc. Name of award

d. Place and date of award

e. Awarding authority

f. Certified copies of awards, if available

In determining that they have a previous status applicable in this instance, the following will be the guide:

If present status is officer, then previous status with active service as an enlisted man in the MC or MCR or active service as an officer or enlisted man in another branch of the Armed Forces will require the officer to submit the requested information.

A Marine whose present status is enlisted will be required to submit the information if his previous status included active service as an officer in the MC or the MCR or active service as an officer or enlisted man in another branch of the Armed Forces.

Awards for acts of heroism, meritorious service, or wounds will be interpreted to include the following:

a. All awards senior in precedence to the Commendation

Ribbon. b. Letter of Commendation when the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant was authorized either with the award itself or at a later date under certain conditions.

c. Purple Heart All evidence of awards will be placed in the individual's official personnel file.

the expert and sharpshooter pistol qualification badges and expert pistol requalification bar--traditional to the Corps prior to WW II. Also authorized is a marksman pistol qualification bar for wear with the MC Basic Badge. Reason for the re-adoption of the pistol badges and bar is to provide an incentive to increase the proficiency level of pistol marksmanship. Badges or the marksman bar, as appropriate, will be issued to all personnel who qualify for the first time as expert, sharpshooter or marksman with the .45 pistol or .38 revolver over qualification course "A". The authorized badge or bar may be worn until the individual fails to qualify or requalifies in another

The expert pistol requalification bar will be awarded to any individual qualifying three times as an expert (though not necessarily consecutively). Such bars will be issued upon application to CMC (Code DL) and will be engraved with the years in which the qualifications were made. Qualifications prior to 1955 will not be considered in

determining eligibility for the expert pistol requalification bar, nor will there be any retroactive feature involved in the issuance of the other pistol awards.

The newly-adopted insignia should be available shortly through normal supply channels. COs are requested not to place requisitions until advised by HQMC.

- INFORMATION PROGRAM RECEIVES GREATER EMPHASIS . . . As part of the individual training of enlisted Marines, at least two training periods per month will now be devoted by all Marine Corps activities to the Information Program. As outlined in Change No. 1 to MCGO 186, discussion type periods in which all men participate are considered most beneficial. The following subjects are considered appropriate:
 - 1. Current world situation.
 2. Basic United States policies, including the reason for United States troops in certain foreign countries.
 - 3. Marine Corps policies affecting individuals in the Corps.
 - 4. Indoctrination in the Code of Conduct in order, to provide the individual with the necessary training and education as to his behavior and obligations in combat and in the event of capture. This indoctrination will include:
 - in the event of capture. This indoctrination will include:

 a. The Code of Conduct--its purpose and meaning.
 b. Development of resistance to enemy political
 and economic indoctrination or "brain-washing" through
 education in the basic truths and advantages of the American
 democratic institution as opposed to the fallacies of communism.
 - c. Motivation of the individual toward our national policies and principles as opposed to those of the enemy.
 - d. Character guidance and encouragement of religious beliefs.
- RECRUITING OF VOLUNTEERS STRESSED . . . In anticipation of expiring enlistments in the coming months and to attain and maintain authorized strength ceilings on a volunteer basis, the Marine Corps has ordered more than 100 sergeants and above with former recruiting experience directly to recruiting duty and has upped the quota of students attending
 - Recruiting duty and has upped the quota of students attending Recruiter's School at Parris Island, S. C.

 But, as McMemo 78-55 points out, the task of obtaining volunteer enlistments in the Marine Corps is a task for the entire Corps, including active and inactive Reservists, and not just the Recruiting Service. The Marine Corps has long been proud of the fact that it is a volunteer organization. Successful training programs necessary for the highest degree of combat readiness depend largely on the Corps recruiting highly-motivated volunteers. All Marines are urged to assist in obtaining qualified applicants. Some of the ways individual Marines can help the recruiting effort are:
 - 1. Furnish the Recruiting Service with names and addresses of prospective applicants.
 - 2. While on leave, bring prospective applicants to Recruiting Stations. (Under certain conditions the Marine on leave may receive additional leave.)
 - 3. While on leave or liberty, conduct themselves in such a manner as to create a favorable impression of the Marine Corps to those in civilian life.
 - Camp newspapers can assist by publishing stories designed to develop esprit de corps, articles concerning this program, and other recruiting information.
 - Commanders should develop local programs to stimulate, urge and encourage the men in their commands to assist the recruiting effort, particularly at this time. Material is being distributed to assist COs in setting up local programs.

MAIL CALL

[continued from page 15]

R. F. Freeman, 5102 Belleau Rd., Richmond, Va., to hear from MSgt. S. O. SOPER or anyone knowing his whereabouts. Last known address was First Marine Air Wing.

. . .

Former Marine Fred Hoffmeister, 8501 Crandon Ave., Chicago 17, Ill., to hear from former Marines Ernest LISI, Geneva, N.Y., and Thomas SAN-TABIANCO, Chester, Pa., or anyone knowing their whereabouts.

Mrs. Nick Messmer, 7610 N.E. Sacramento, Portland, Ore., to hear from former Marine Forrest SPOONS, Jr., who was discharged in September, 1954. His last known address was Oklahoma.

. . .

Dr. J. V. Ainsworth, 519 South Third Ave., Muskogee, Okla., to hear from former Marine Harry R. WETZEL or anyone knowing his whereabouts. His last known address was U. S. Naval Hospital, Quantico, Va., in 1945.

Former Marine George C. Waggoner, 319 N. San Marcos St., San Antonio, Texas, to hear from anyone who served with him in "L" Co., 3dBn, Second Marines, Second Marine Division.

SSgt. James A. Blackburn, H&S Co., Fourth Marines, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from Sgt. Gerald D. BIRNEY, whose last known address was NAD, Hastings, Neb.

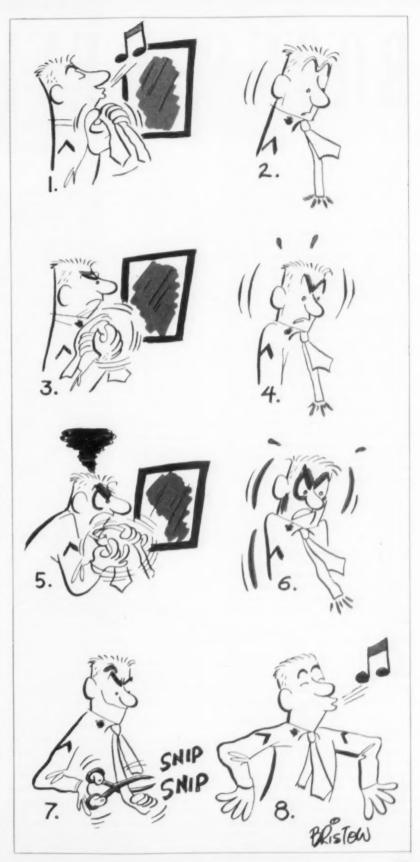
. . .

Miss Patricia Henkennis, 3408a Mc-Kean, St. Louis 18, Mo., to hear from Corp. Joie BURROWS whose last known address was Dallas, Tex.

James L. Morrison, 216 Kornegay St., Dothan, Ala., to hear from Capt. C. M. CABLE who served with him in Korea in 1950-51, in "F" Co., Eleventh Marines, First Marine Division, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

George W. McKenny, Route 1, Box 307, Vicksburg, Mississippi, to hear from war time crew members of the PC 1178, USS Hector (AR7) and former members of Headquarters Co., 1st Bn., 351 Inf. Regt. during 1946-1948.

Pearl Fellers, Box 14, Lynxville, Wisc., to hear from Cleo (Tex) WAYNE or anyone knowing his present whereabouts.



BOOKS REVIEWED

Books reviewed on this page can be ordered at discount from LEATHERNECK BOOKSHOP, Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.

FAMOUS AMERICAN MA-RINES, by Charles Lee Lewis, L. C. Page & Company, Boston, Mass. Price \$3.75

Marine Corps history is built on the adventures and heroism of such men as Samuel Nicholas, Presley Neville O'Bannon, Jacob Zeilin and Smedley Darlington Butler, Famous American Marines contains the stories of these Corps heroes and many others. While Charles Lee Lewis acknowledges in the introduction that every Marine who made a great contribution to the Marine Corps could not be included, his cross-section of men from each era gives the reader and historian the why behind the Marine Corps' development.

From the early days when the Marines manned the fighting tops of Colonial men-of-war, to the present day amphibian who is at home in practically any element, Lewis has chronicled not only the careers of the early heroes, but such recent greats as Holland McTyeire Smith and Roy Stanley Geiger.

By following closely the sagas of the men who made history by their daring in combat and constant efforts to improve the Corps, the author has developed the history of the country's highly respected service arm. While Famous American Marines is not an exhaustive study, it emphasizes the thinking and reaction of the men who gave the Marine Corps its traditions and combat doctrines.

Allen G. Mainard

REALISTIC COMBAT TRAIN-ING. By Lieutenant Colonel Robert B. Rigg. The Military Service Publishing Company, Harrisburg, Pa. Price \$3.50, cloth bound; \$2.75, paper bound.

The perfect way to train for a real, live war probably would be to choose up sides and shoot it out—with the proviso that no one be maimed or clobbered. Aside from being impossible, the plan wouldn't work. Next best thought is to get all the realism possible into the training, a giant-sized thore in itself. This new text by Colonel Rigg can be of immeasureable

help. In fact, it's almost a "do-it-your-self" book on the subject.

Included are several ways of confronting individuals with quick-changing situations which require immediate action; how to simulate and use your own "atomic" shots—complete with the mushroom signs-of-the-times; and instruction on how to manufacture shattering sounds and explosions of war while still giving the man being trained a maximum of safety against a minimum of danger.

Certain courses designed by Col. Rigg are graded by a scoring system to enable the trainee to know how he's fared in a mock situation.

The methods offered in the book are based on the combat experiences of Army officers in the Korean war and the technique is supposed to be applicable to all combat training of infantry, armor, artillery or even service troops. Some of the methods have been put into use at Camp Irwin, Fort Hood and elsewhere.

Robert A. Suhosky



THE AMERICAN WARS — by Roy Meredith. World Publishing Co., Cleveland and New York.

Price \$10.00

Several years after the Civil War, a military artist whose wartime duty consisted of working as a clerk on an Army transport, was invited to the White House. In the course of his conversation with President U. S. Grant, Edward Lamson Henry, mentioned the trouble he had drawing his pictures during the war because of strict Army regulations prohibiting unattached artists from entering combat zones.

"You should have come to me," the President told him, "for a blanket permit." Then as an afterthought President Grant reflected: "We are the men who make history, Mr. Henry—but you are the men who perpetuate it."

In his pictorial history of The American Wars from Quebec to Korea (1755-1953), Roy Meredith also the author of MR. LINCOLN'S CAMERA MAN; MATHEW B. BRADY; THE FACE OF ROBERT E. LEE, and MR. LINCOLN'S CONTEMPORARIES, uses the military art to tell a story and perpetuate the history of American action on all fronts. The pictures were sketched by military artists whose vantage points enabled them to capture the stirring moments of history.

"The United States Marine Corps," says Meredith, "can claim great distinction in its combat artist... the late Colonel John W. Thomason." Acknowledgment is also given to battle art by Colonel Donald L. Dickson, present Editor-Publisher of Leatherneck, who took part in the South Pacific campaigns, and has also contributed material for the volume.

Other works by artists who illustrated the Marines at war include: Hugh Cabot, who covered the First Marine Division in Korea: Victor Donahue who was with the First Marine Division from 1942 to 1945 in the South Pacific; and Kerr Eby (once an assistant of Charles Dana Gibson during World War I) who served with the Marines at Tarawa, and New Britain.

In Civil War days, combat art was a required subject for future officers at West Point. The inclusion of this subject on the curriculum gave history many illustrations of battle art. Some of the art work in the volume was provided by two promising lieutenants of that era, Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant

Apparently there is no detailed record concerning the inception of the Navy's Combat Artists Program during World War II. Credit for this program is however, attributed to the late Commander Griffith B. Coale, a distinguished mural painter.

Each section of the pictorial history is preceded by a brief military history of the artist whose work is depicted.

Paul Serokin



bookshop

 JUDO KATAS. Written by Charles Yerkow, author of Modern Judo, this recently published book explains for the first time the two fundamental Judo katas, or formal exercises in throwing and mat techniques.

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- 4. USMC OPERATIONS IN KOREA: THE PUSAN PERIMETER. A detailed account of the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade's action during the initial phase of the Korean conflict.
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- 6. THIS IS WAR! A photo-narrative of the Marines in Korea, authored by Lite photographer David Douglas Duncan, Discount Price \$4.25
- 7. PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE KOREAN WAR. Just published, this 386-page book is profusely illustrated and also contains reports of former Supreme Allied Commanders in Korea.

Discount Price \$3.40

8. FIX BAYONETS! by Col. John W. Thomason, Jr. Reprinted by popular demand, this book contains vivid sketches of the average Marine's experiences in the trenches of WWI.

Discount Price \$3.40

- HIT THE BEACH. A photo history which gives the whole story of the six Marine divisions during WWII, as told by the top Marine generals who led the actual fighting. Contains more than 700 photos.
- Discount Price \$3.40

 10. COLD STEEL by John Styers. A complete, practical, easy-to-understand study on close combat.
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 11. THE NEW BREED by Andrew Geer.
 A fast-moving account of the U.S. Marines in Korea. Written by a Marine who was an active field officer during the

fateful Winter, Spring, and Summer of 1950-51.

Discount Price \$3.00

12. GUIDEBOOK FOR MARINES. This is the new fourth revised edition of the popular Marine reference manual. Valuable to noncoms and "Boots" alike.

13. UNCOMMON VALOR. A history of

the six Marine Divisions as told by the combat correspondents who served with them during WWII.

Discount Price \$2.55

14. CORAL AND BRASS by General Holland "Howlin' Mad" Smith. One of the most important and picturesque figures of WWII relates with complete forthrightness the story of his campaigns in the South Pacific which have marked him as a pioneer in amphibious warfare.

Discount Price \$2.75

15. SMALL ARMS OF THE WORLD by W. H. B. Smith. A new, revised and enlarged edition containing more than 900 pictures which show you how to load, strip, and operate all standard small arms of all nations.

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16. THE MAGNIFICENT BASTARDS by Lucy H. Crockett. A rugged novel of Marine Raiders caught in the intrigues and devastation of war in the South Pacific.

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17. CAVALRY OF THE SKY by Lynn Montross. A story of ingenuity and drama, told by a noted historian, of what the conflict in Korea has done for the helicopter.

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ZONE STATE

DENVER RESERVISTS

[continued from page 33]

The Training Detachment is headed by Lieutenant Colonel Richard W. Wyczawski, who was an infantry officer prior to receiving pilot training in 1942. During the Iwo Jima campaign he served as Air Officer for the Fifth Marine Division. In Korea he commanded VMF-212 and was later a member of the MAG-12 staff. Under his command, VMF-236 and MACS-23 have made outstanding records. The senior enlisted man in the 60-man detachment is Master Sergeant Robert E. Gary, a veteran of 12 years in Marine aviation units.

Denver's ground units, the Women Marines' Disbursing Platoon and First 155-mm. Gun Battalion, also have excellent training facilities. The Denver Federal Center, once a large arms factory is now one of the largest Veteran's Administration centers in the country as well as headquarters for a number of Navy and Marine Corps Reserve units.

The Women's Disbursing Platoon is commanded by Captain Mary C. Richardson, a former Women Marine, and now a Denver housewife. The platoon utilizes the same space as the Gun Battalion but meets on separate days. The women receive on the job training coupled with films and training in military subjects. Several former Women Marines, including the Platoon's First Sergeant, Technical Sergeant Evelyn M. Fleming, aid in the training program. Pfc Myrtle Harvey, a Denver telephone employee and one of the unit's outstanding recruiters, also gives instruction. During Summer camp she received 100 on her proficiency exams.

When the Platoon was activated in April, 1953, then Governor Dan Thornton proclaimed the date "Women Marines' Day" in Colorado. Bandleader Dick Jergens, a former Marine, helped with the activation ceremonies. Pfc Mary Siwek, a Department of Agriculture employee and professional "pop" singer, was the featured vocalist of the evening.

Members of the platoon hold a variety of civilian jobs ranging from geologist to registered nurse. First Lieutenant Betty A. Lindberg, the Assistant Platoon Leader, is working on her masters degree in geology. Pfe Barbara Eagle is a nurse, Corporal Maria Encinias—a former WAF—is a Denver social worker. Several members are employed by the Telephone Company; Corporal Barbara Kees is employed by the Air Force Finance Center; Sergeant

Arminta Neal, an expert pistol shot, works at the Denver Museum of Natural History.

The youngest member of the Platoon is Private Greta Harton, who enlisted on her 18th birthday in November. She attended drill from the time the Platoon returned from Summer camp until she became old enough to enlist.

Transportation to the Federal Center has always been a problem, since the portions of the area for the battalion's use. Before the plans could be put into effect, the unit was mobilized for Korea. The battalion received its orders in July, 1950—just six months after activation—and 25 officers and 102 enlisted men reported. Upon arrival at Camp Pendleton, battalion members were assigned to various First Division units and many of the Denverites made the Inchon landing.



bus company does not reach the area at night. Private Wilma Buchtel of Arvada, Colorado, solved her problem by talking her mother into driving her to drill every Monday night. The mother and daughter team has missed very few drills since last June.

The I&I Staff for the Platoon is headed by Captain Elva B. "Flannagan" Chaffer. Capt. Chaffer has been with the unit since its activation. Master Sergeant Marion Ahearn and Sergeant Hattie Futch, complete the staff.

Capt. Richardson has been in charge of the Platoon since it was formed. She has set an example of drill attendance for the members of her unit. Until she was hospitalized recently she had never missed a drill period. The platoon is up to strength in officers and needs only a few enlisted personnel to fill the T/O.

Lieutenant Colonel Ralph E. Boulton, a veteran of 29 years' Reserve and active service, commands the First 155-mm. Gun Battalion. He served as Executive Officer of the Second Battalion, Twenty-third Marines, Fourth Marine Division, during the Iwo operation. Lieut. Col. Boulton is the original commanding officer of the Gun Battalion and, except when he was on active duty, the unit has had no other commander.

When the battalion was activated in February, 1950, the initial space assigned to it at the Denver Federal Center was inadequate. Plans were made and contracts were issued to alter other

The battalion was reactivated in January, 1952, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel E. E. Demers. The returning members found that during their absence, the plans for the expansion of battalion facilities had been completed. New office and work space and gun sheds had been added, giving the unit much needed classroom and training space. This was vital to the training program since Colorado Winters periodically cover the area with a deep blanket of snow.

Manhandling the 16-ton cannon requires skill as well as muscle and the Denver unit has both. While they must confine their firing to Summer Camp at 29 Palms, California, the local terrain is ideal for training purposes. The 16man crew of Gun #3 is typical. Headed by First Lieutenant John W. Whiteley, a Korea veteran, and such experienced NCOs as Staff Sergeant Donald E. Reinke and Sergeant Fred M. Fyles, Jr., the crew snaps through the gun drill with a will. While they may not quite match the crews of Regular artillery units, the Denver Marines are rapidly increasing their efficiency under a realistic and carefully planned training schedule. Younger members of the crew, such as Privates Roy S. Schlaf and Allen Snodgrass, provide the muscle needed to service the big weapons while they are training to move up the ladder. Sgt. Lyles' younger brother. Fred, is a private in the batArtillery units are complex units which require a wide range of skills and technical knowledge. The Fire Direction Center, under Captain William Reed, maintains its own school to train new members. Capt. Reed and Master Sergeant Earl R. Brown of the I&I Staff, instruct younger members in plotting for the big guns. There are also a number of Korea veterans who are serving in an artillery unit for the first time. Typical is Captain G. M. Westa, CO of Service Battery, who won the Silver Star as an infantry officer with the Seventh Marines in Korea.

Recruiting for the battalion is a joint operation of the I&I Staff and battalion personnel. Master Sergeant Thomas R. Griffith, who entered the Reserve program in 1925, has recruited a number of men including his own son, Tom. Evidently, the sergeant made the wrong pitch because the youngster enlisted in VMF-236. Staff Sergeant Edward De Cola, a former First Marine Division radio and combat correspondent, takes time off from his civilian job to do a weekly radio show designed to promote the battalion's interests in the community. The program, which De Cola promoted in his spare time, is considered an excellent long range recruiting aid.

Under the leadership of Lieut. Col. Boulton and Major Robert E. Chilcott, the battalion executive officer, the unit is building steadily. The colonel is locally prominent and has been associated with the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company since 1926. At present he heads the company's Market and Development Engineer Section. Major Chilcott is an engineer with the Bureau of Reclamation.

The I&I Staff is a veteran group headed by Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Best, a veteran of Guadalcanal, Tarawa and the Saipan-Tinian operation. His assistant is CWO Kenneth Gilman. Sergeant Major Burr W. "Spud" Robbins is the senior enlisted man. A veteran of 22 years active duty. Sgt. Maj. Robbins edited the Fourth Marines "Walla Walla" on the old China station.

While there is no Air-Ground team as such, the aviation and ground units cooperate whenever possible. During the annual Toys For Tots campaign, the units divide Denver into zones for collection and combine their publicity and appeals. In 1954 they collected some 50,000 toys which they turned over to the Santa Claus shop, a local civic group which handles the toys dis-

tribution. The carefully planned program has resulted in practically new toys to such an extent that very little repair is needed. Within each Reserve unit's zone, various schools are designated as receiving stations and specific types of toys are requested rather than an overall appeal. By working with the Santa Claus Shop they are able to find out how many of each type toy is needed and are assured that the toys will receive the widest possible distribution.

Facilities and the surrounding Denver area give the units plenty of room for training and maneuver. Veteran officers and NCOs and well-trained staff sections keep the units functioning at top-dollar efficiency.

And, they are very proud Marines not only of their units—but of their section of America. The growing city, which still considers itself very young by historical standards, is peopled by industrious descendants of the early pioneers who made the perilous 600 mile journey across the plains to open up one of the most fertile and beautiful parts of America.

As Denver grows, the Organized Marine Corps Reserve units made up of its citizens, are keeping pace with their community.

21ST COMMANDANT

[continued from page 42]

attended the Army Weapons School at Fort Benning, Georgia, then served as an instructor at the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico. There, his platform presence, grasp of subject, explanation and sincerity established him as "the ideal instructor." While there, he belonged to a small group of Marines who looked to the future; they developed the high standards which have since characterized the Marine Corps' educational system. Also a fine tactician, he was in on the birth of the modern amphibious theories which later brought victory in the Pacific.

At the outbreak of World War II, General Pate was a Major but the tactical skill and administrative ability he demonstrated during the island campaigns propelled him rapidly toward the top. When the struggle ended, he returned to the States and took on the task of rebuilding the ranks of the Marine Corps Reserve. It was not an easy job but one which he tackled with typical quiet enthusiasm and the capacity for getting things done.

With the Reserve program on its feet, the General embarked on a series of staff missions. He was a member of the General Board of the Navy Department until July, 1948, when he began a two-year tour as Chief of Staff of the Marine Corps Schools. In July, 1950, he was named Director of the Marine Corps Educational Center and served in that capacity for a year, after which he went to the office of the Joint



Chiefs of Staff as Deputy Director of the Joint Staff for Logistic Plans.

When the Reserve program was disrupted again, this time by the shooting war in Korea, General Pate was once more named Director of the Reserve and began building anew. In September, 1952, he took command of the Second Marine Division at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, before going to Korea

A great walker, who might appear any place at any time, General Pate invariably asks, "Tell me what you do around here." And the answer is expected to be fast and accurate. In conversation, the new Commandant is a good listener, with a sharp sense of humor which is often used to lighten a tense situation. As a commander of men, he's known to be firm and fair, and insists on the highest standards of service from the officers and men under him. During many of his sleepless nights in Korea, the General was seen walking down the road by himself, headed toward the generator shack to have a cup of coffee and swap conversation with the Marine on duty.

When his appointment to Commandant was announced, General Pate accepted the news with humility but promised that the battle-ready status of the Corps would be maintained at all times. Undoubtedly, this will entail frequent four-star trips to the field, just as there were many visits to the front lines when the General commanded the First Division, because, as he has often said, "You can't run things from a command post."

Gyrene Gyngles

Promotion

The private's tale is a tale of woe, His pay is meager and his rank is low, Oh for the day when his one stripe doubles, And the private comes to the end of his troubles.

The private is a corporal now, But how he complains and sets up a row, For now his ambition is to be The very best sergeant in company E.

The three striped sergeant of course is sore, For instead of three stripes he must have four.

The sergeant with four stripes of course wants five,

Else, indeed, he's not really alive,

And so it goes, no matter what rank, Never a pause, not even to thank. The top kick who made the needed motion, That finally brought that precious promotion.

Cosmo Tassone

The Marines

Here's to the Marines; Long may they stand, Here's to the guys Who make the Corps grand.

The sweet guys, the shy guys, The muscle men too, The boasters, the scholars; The men who are new.

They fight for our country; In battle they're keen; There's no one can stop A U. S. Marine.

The Navy, the Army,
The Air Force in blue,
Are great, but it seems
No one can top the U. S. Marines.
Natalie Lemerise

You'll be the Marine

You take a boy and treat him rough, You make him know he's got the stuff. You make him wear the coat of green, You tell him then, that he's a Marine.

You gave him guts and also a name, You made him a man in a unit of fame, But in his mind one thought does sit, "Here I am, but do I fit?"

"I did not fight the Seminole; At Tripoli I had no hole. At Chapultepec I lost no blood; At Belleau Wood I stemmed no flood."

"On Okinawa I did not fall; On Iwo's sands I didn't crawl; On Korea's hills I fought no cold, But I'm a Marine, so I've been told."

So listen, Leatherneck, to this and more, You're what they call "The Young, New Corps."

And when this Corps is fully grown, You'll have a history all your own.

The Old Corps is gone, a thing of the past;

Their merits in history will always last, But if the battles are fought again, We want your unit, we want you then.

Whenever America's gone to war, We've given our all and even more, And in the future when they need the green,

They'll call on you, you'll be the Marine.

Pfc Harold Gittler

Our Gems

Two typists have we in our crew, Who give us quite a time. One letter takes them twice as long, As it takes to solve a crime.

The letter says "this" and they type "that", The Captain pulls his hair. The CO's name is H. J. PRATT, Need I say what they put there?

We've thought of requesting their transfer, But, alas, to no avail, For they'll have to type the letter, And it would never reach the mail.

Sqt. M. J. Zeh

A Marine's Resolutions

I resolve this New Year's Day The whole year long to square away, To face each reveille with a smile, And my First Sergeant not to rile.

I'll write each day a letter home, Wear my hair too short to comb. I'll save more money from my pay, Do more work and seek less play.

And furthermore I will try hard, Not to gripe when I get guard. My uniforms will all be neat, And my good conduct hard to beat.

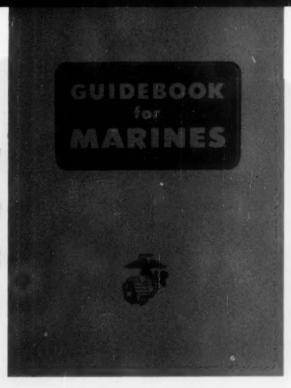
I'll fire two-fifty on the range, Spend less time in the post exchange. I'll learn the Guidebook (front to back), Cut the hours spent in the sack.

No matter how good my intentions are, I won't do all these things by far. So I'd better resolve to re-enlist, And try to do the things I've missed.

Sat. Elmer J. Depron, Jr.



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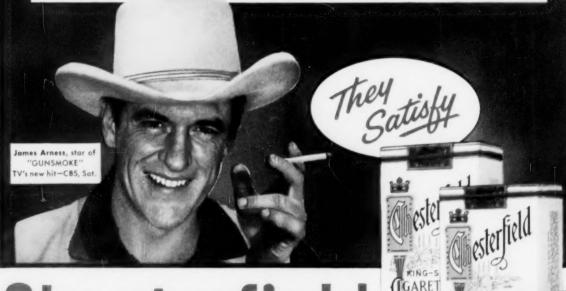
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